The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

One of the Manchester Fenian Prisoners Recaptured.

Prince Napoleon's Visit to Berlin and Germany.

The New Revolution in Mexico—Another Battle Fought.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Recapture of one of the Prisoners Rescued at Manchester.

LONDON, Thursday, March 26.

Capt. DEASY, who was, in company with Col. BURKE, rescued from the Police of Manchester on the occasion of the riots in that town, has been arrested at Salford and lodged in jail.

The Capt. DEASY alluded to in the above dispatch is reported to be at present in this country lecturing for the benefit of the Fenian Brotherhood.—ED. TIMES.

Opposition to the Irish Reform Resolutions.

LONDON, Thursday, March 26.

Petitions to the House of Commons expressing strong opposition to the resolutions introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE, looking to Church reform in Ireland, are in circulation and receiving many signatures.

PRUSSIA.

Prince Napoleon's German Tour—The North German Diet.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 26.

It is reported that the Prussian Government had addressed a circular note to all of its diplomatic representatives abroad, denying emphatically that the recent mission of Prince NAPOLEON to Berlin and Germany had any political object.

The North German Diet had reelected all its officers at the last session.

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It is officially announced to-day that the Government will send a ship of war to Japan to protect the trade of Italy in those waters.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 25.

Additional Mexican news received here states that GOV. RUBI was still at Capoli, awaiting reinforcements from Quadalajara, which were daily expected under command of CORONA.

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The Mexican Government has removed the prohibition on the importation of goods of every description. Sugar, coffee, boots, shoes, &c., are now admitted on the same terms as other goods.

The guerrillas which were infesting the vicinity of Guadalajara, Queretaro and Colima have either been dispersed or killed, and the roads are now free.

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Gen. Buchanan Assumes Command of the Fifth Military District—The Case of Gov. Barker.

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The District Court has decided that the signatures of Gov. FLANDERS to an act passed by the Legislature while Mr. WELLS was Governor, and not signed by Gov. WELLS, is a constitutional approval by the Executive, and that the act is a law.

Under the auspices of the Prussian Consul, and other prominent Germans, funds are being raised for the relief of the people of East Prussia, who are reported to be reduced to a state of famine by the failure of the crops.

Rev. Dr. BECKWITH, who was elected Bishop of Georgia, left to-day for his diocese.

In the case of Gov. BAKER, charged with perjury, the defence closed their evidence, and ask for his discharge. Commissioner SHANNON stated that he should adjourn the Court until Wednesday next, when it would be opened for rebutting testimony on the part of the United States. Counsel for the defence demurred on the ground that further delay would result in prejudice of the State, and preferred that the case be at once sent before the United States District Court, which reference was given to the case, and the investigation ended.

Fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the Canal Bank this morning. A package was made up containing that amount for express, marked to M. MORGAN SONS, New-York, and placed on the desk while the book-keeper turned to enter the remittance; in a moment's time the package was stolen. There is no clue to the thief. The bank publishes the numbers of the bills, which were all of the denomination of a thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money and arrest of the thief.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Ratification of the Nicaraguan Treaty—More Fighting in Mexico—Guerillas Dispersed.

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The Nicaraguan Congress has ratified the recent treaty between that country and the United States.

The Government of Nicaragua has contracted with certain capitalists of San Francisco, Cal., for the establishment of a bank in Nicaragua, granting them the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money, and giving to the bank a first lien on property pledged for loans to promote the cultivation of raw sugar and coffee in Nicaragua for the San Francisco market.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, with passengers from New-York, arrived this morning from South San Juan, Nicaragua.

The American ships *Christian* and *Lewis Walsh* have arrived at Manzanillo.

The British war vessel *Scout* has arrived at Acapulco from Mazatlan. She reports fighting in the streets of that town between opposing factions. The contestants on one side were said to be fillibusters under Gen. MARTINEZ, who claims that before next Summer an independent Republic will be established from Matamoras to Mazatlan.

The New Line of European Steamers—Grand Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, March 26.

Business has been almost entirely suspended to-day, in consequence of a demonstration in honor of the officers of the steamer *Baltimore*, a pioneer ship of the line of steamers between Bremen and Baltimore. A grand civic and military procession, composed of several regiments of the Maryland National Guards, the Police force of the city, the Fire Department and many civil associations, numbering in all about 7,000 men, headed by Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, the Mayor and City Council, and all the municipal officers, passed through the principal streets of the city, presenting one of the finest displays ever witnessed in Baltimore. Public and private buildings were handsomely decorated with the national colors, German flags, and banners of every description, while the streets were enlivened by crowds of people to witness the turnout. While the procession was moving the church bells chimed and other bells were rung. The different express companies brought up the rear with wagons loaded with freight brought over by the steamer *Baltimore*. Almost every branch of industry contributed to make this one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed here.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican Mass Meeting at New-Haven and Fair Haven—Speeches by Carl Schurz and Gen. Sickles.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, March 26.

Carl SHURZ addressed a large meeting of Germans here to-night in their own language, after which brief speeches were made by Gen. SICKLES and Gen. PLEASONTON.

A monster mass meeting of Republicans was also held at Fair Haven, which was addressed by Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, and Gen. HITZ, of Missouri.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at both gatherings, and the mention of GRANT's name in connection with the Presidency invariably drew forth the wildest cheers from the audience.

The Republicans are thoroughly aroused and express the utmost confidence in being able to carry the state.

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locate an Agricultural College, composed of Messrs. Stickney, Thompson, of Columbiana, Thornhill, Colman, Leete, Sherwin, Gordon and Cannon.

Mayor of Petersburg, Va., Appointed by Gen. Schofield.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 26.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day appointed RUSH BURGESS, of Petersburg, Va., Mayor of that city, the former Mayor having resigned.

Nomination for Congress in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, March 26.

The Radical Convention at Lombarton yesterday nominated OLIVER H. DOCKERY for Congress from the Third District.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26.

A PROTEST FROM KENTUCKY.

The Chair laid before the Senate a protest from the Legislature of Kentucky against the wrong done the State in excluding its representatives from the House of Representatives, and denouncing it as unconstitutional, &c., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Also a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, praying the removal of political disabilities from several persons named. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from the merchants of New-York, praying that the time during which drawbacks are allowed, be extended to Jan. 1, 1869, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Mr. CHANDLER reported favorably, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue, and for other purposes. On his motion it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN reported favorably, from the Committee on Finance, a bill to refund certain duties paid under protest.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors, which provides that no person shall be held incompetent to act as a juror upon any Grand Jury, or as a juror on trials for public offences against the United States, by reason of having found or expressed an opinion upon the matters to be submitted to such Grand Jury for investigation, or upon the guilt or innocence of the person accused, if such opinion be merely founded on public rumor, statements in public journals, or the common history of the times; provided he be otherwise competent, and upon his oath declare, and it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will impartially act upon the matters to be submitted, and try the accused upon the crime charged, and give a true verdict upon the evidence; but the Court may, in its discretion, set aside such grand or petit juror.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

At 1:30 o'clock the Senate resumed legislative business, and took up the President's Veto Message pending last evening.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor. He read the second section, and the act of Feb. 5, 1867, affected by it, and said the effect of that act was to give any citizen the right of *habeas corpus* when restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. This vetoed bill repealed that provision. Why do this, independent of all temporary considerations or party views? He would like to hear reasons from the Senators on the other side. In civil suits, when two thousand dollars or more was involved, in the Circuit Court, a party was allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court. In a case now, when a man's life or liberty was involved, appeal to the Supreme Court was denied. The law of 1842, grew out of a controversy in which ALEXANDER MCLEOD was involved; and it provides that aliens confined under a law of the United States should have the right of appeal to the Supreme Courts. He would ask the Senator from Illinois whether that did not give the right to appeal in *habeas corpus* cases up to that time. He thought it did. He would call the Senator's attention to the language of *that* act in connection with that of the act of 1867. He understood the Supreme Court to hold that the latter act gave them the right of review of all *habeas corpus* cases, the language being the same in both cases. If a foreigner was deprived of liberty against the provisions of the law of foreign States, he was allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court, under the law of 1842. Could Senators reconcile that with the deprivation of that right from citizens? The act of 1789 gave the Supreme Court very limited jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* cases, being only in cases involving their own jurisdiction. Under this appeal was not allowed in *habeas corpus* cases. When, however, the act of 1842 was passed, the right of appeal in cases where individual liberty was involved, was recognized. He contended that, according to the act of 1867, these cases were brought in accord with the Constitution of the United States in providing a judicial system. Why keep a man from the highest Court in the country when his liberty is involved, while he could go there if he had $20,000 at stake? Suppose a man on trial before a court unknown to the Constitution of the United States, nay, decided so by the Supreme Court to be unknown to it. Could Senators reconcile depriving him of the right of appeal with principles of law and justice? He deprecated the argument of the astute Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART) that the bill should pass because the Supreme Court was becoming overcrowded. It was a strange argument for depriving men of individual liberty; he had failed to point out any case in that Court, save the McArdle case, arising under thais law. Strange argument for throwing out of court one whose life was in danger. That Senator had changed his course greatly since two years ago, when he was very conservative, as would be remembered, and very much devoted to the President.

RELIEF TO MANUFACTURERS.

At this point the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax came over from the House.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. HENDRICKS, continuing, asked if Senators know of a single instance when, after an appeal to the court that had jurisdiction over a case, that jurisdiction had been taken away. He denied that it had ever been done; yet it was proposed to do that here. He recited the circumstances attending the MCARDLE case up to the decision of the Circuit Court of Mississippi, that MCARDLE must be remanded to the military authorities, from which MCARDLE appealed to the Supreme Court, which, he said, had decided that such trials by military courts were illegal in time of peace. MCARDLE took the position that his liberty, guaranteed him by the Constitution, had been taken from him, and asked the protection of the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Constitution for trial by jury. Was not that bringing his case directly within the act of 1867, by which the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) said it was not affected? If MCARDLE had unjustly criticized Congress, what crime had he committed other than a libel in regard to which the Supreme Court said there should be a Constitutional trial? This was denied him, although a foreigner was allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court. Suppose a citizen of Indiana went down to Mississippi and committed what a military tribunal chose to consider an offence, and then appealed to the Circuit Court for a jury trial? Now the right of appeal from the decision of that Court sending him back to a military dungeon was to be denied to the Supreme Court—an appeal which had been thought necessary only last year. If he (HENDRICKS) had occasion to go South, and expressed himself, as he doubtless would, if he expressed himself at all, in hostility to the policy of Congress, would Senators say, if he was arrested by the military authorities and appealed to the Supreme Court, he should be sent back to the dungeon? Why was it that they were not willing that the Supreme Court should pass upon their Legislation? More than half of the people of the United States had expressed their opinion against the constitutionality of their legislation, yet they talked about all the people of the United States. They had established a system of despotism in the South more odious than ever was established by HAYNAU, though he whipped women in the streets. When Senators denied the constitutional right of trial by jury, and made a law providing for a trial by a military tribunal, was it not of necessity, a case for the Supreme Court to decide which was the law? It was an effort to strike down the Judiciary, as the Executive had been stricken down in the last year. Do that, and all power of the country was in the hands of one department of the Government. Were there not five Judges out of eight whom Mr. LINCOLN appointed, and were they not confirmed, with Mr. CHASE, a party leader, at their head? Yet Senators could not risk having their legislation reviewed by that tribunal of their own organization, when the liberty of a citizen was involved. When he voted for a law he did so in the expectation that it would stand all tests, including that of the Supreme Court. MARSHALL and TANEY coincided in that view.

Some Senator—And JEFFERSON.

Mr. HENDRICKS would not quote politicians, but the highest judial authorities. He went on to say that one department of the Government should be a check upon another, within the sphere of the Constitution. If this was a partisan question, Senators could not act for themselves. He would not vote for a law that would not stand judicial tests. He regretted that no more time had been allowed for discussion on the bill, and that he had not therefore been prepared.

Mr. STEWART said it appeared the rights of man were very much involved in this bill, though the appeal to the Supreme Court had been dispensed with for three-quarters of a century until last year. MCARDLE having committed an offence, taken cognizance of by the military authorities, was arrested, tried and then allowed to go on bail; and he certainly was not therefore laboring under very great disabilities. He (STEWART) had in that view made reference to the Supreme Court being overburdened with business. It was much beyond the power of the Supreme Court to hinder reconstruction, as it was beyond the power of the humblest individual; therefore they were not afraid of the Supreme Court. The presumption was that the Supreme Court would obey the law, which was clearly on the side of Congress.

Mr. HOWARD asked what the charge against MCARDLE had been.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was charged with attempting a breach of the peace and inciting insurrection.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked if an article in a newspaper was a breach of the peace.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied that it might incite to it.

Mr. JOHNSON said the proceeding was on four grounds: First, disturbing the public peace; second, inciting insurrection; third, libeling a General of the army; fourth, obstructing the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. STEWART asked why, if the Supreme Court had jurisdiction over reconstruction, and power to declare that war had ceased, it had not exercised it before? If the act could be construed to make military chieftains of them, the sooner it could be repealed the better.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Constitution provided that *habeas corpus* should not be suspended in time of peace. The Supreme Court had decided in the Milligan case that military tribunals could not try a civilian, and peace prevailed in the United States. The war ending in 1865, we had a problem to solve. Many officers of the Government, including perhaps the President, might be held liable under State laws for the necessary acts done during the war, and be in common with all the rest of the judiciary, though the act of 1867 was eminently proper. It was specially provided for that purpose, not for the protection of rights in the Southern States as the Senator from Illinois had said.

Mr. TRUMBULL believed the law of Feb. 5, 1867, was passed chiefly for the protection of colored citizens in the South—to protect them from oppression under State laws.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that it was comprehensive in its character, and covered all such cases. The question in the McArdle case was strictly a judicial and legal one, irrespective of the tribunal before which MCARDLE was tried, and every man would admit that it was to be decided by the courts, and not by the military. The Circuit Court having refused to discharge MCARDLE, he applied to the Supreme Court under the act of February, 1867. The Senate held that that act did not authorize an appeal; that it did not cover the case of a *habeas corpus* originating in the Circuit Court, but only embraced cases in that Court upon appeals from a District Court. He had made a motion to dismiss the case from the Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction, and made an argument to that effect; but on the day the unanimous vote of the Court, the Chief Justice saying: "We entertain no doubt that an appeal in this case lies;" and again, saying: "We are satisfied that this Court has jurisdiction to review the decision of the Circuit Court." We, therefore, thought the Senator's opinion that the Court did not vote that it had jurisdiction under the act of 1867, was an utter misapprehension. The Senator had urged upon them that the Circuit Court, from which the appeal was taken, had no jurisdiction. The Court answered that that was a question to be decided when the case was heard on its merits. They disposed of another objection in the same way. The Senator intended that by the second section of the act of 1867, certain cases, such as military offences, had been excluded from the operation of that act. In regard to men who had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy during the war, they declined to decide that question until they should hear the case, when, if they concluded that MCARDLE came under that class, they would refuse to interfere. He (JOHNSON) believed that term would be found to be law offences committed by those in the military service of the Government; and as the law was passed in February, 1867, and the arrest was made the following November, MCARDLE could not have fallen under that denomination as claimed. The war had long been over, and in point of fact he was arrested because of the offence specifically stated in the return and nothing else. He (JOHNSON) entertained no doubt that, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the case was before them under the authority of the act of Feb. 5, 1867. He had great confidence in the ability of the Chief Justice, who, he believed, had made the point clear. He had great esteem for the Senators who voted for this bill, but they must pardon him for saying that he regretted it was passed without sufficient knowledge on the part of those who, if they had understood it, would certainly have opposed it. That its purpose was not to be inferred from its title was manifest. On the 11th of March, 1867, this bill was reported in regard to appeals in revenue cases, which was unobjectionable. He detailed the circumstances of its amendment and passage. He would not say it was the object that would be unparliamentary, but the effect was to conceal its purpose, when there should have been disclosure. Bills like this were not to be passed on party grounds; it would not comport with the dignity of the Senate. The Constitution assumed that Congress would establish a Supreme Court. He hoped they were not coming upon times when the Supreme Court was to be abolished, useful as it had been to the preservation of all institutions of the nation. When it was claimed that the Supreme Court had become subjected to political influences, it must be admitted that our form of government is a failure. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART,) had intimated that a political question was involved here.

Mr. STEWART asked if this was not a political question, whether it is not for the political department of the Government to determine who are public enemies?

Mr. JOHNSON said the Senator had not thrown much additional light on the subject by that remark. The Supreme Court must hold to their authority to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, or prove recreant to their oaths. If Congress were left totally unrestricted, despotism would certainly result. DE TOCQUEVILLE, who seemed to have understood us better than any writer of our own, based his opinion of the great security of our individual citizens upon the fact that we have a Supreme Court. There are but two great powers—force and law. Law, whose voice, HOOKER said, "is the harmony of the world." In view of the haste as shown in the passage of the bill, would not the historian say that it was to avoid the decision of the Supreme Court upon the legislation of Congress? He was glad to believe that it the law was passed no such decision would be made; but he would be more glad if they were to leave this question to the Supreme Court, when if they decided the legislation unconstitutional, Congress would have the gratification of knowing they were acting without the Constitution. The conflicts of to-day would soon be forgotten, and those who came after us would see that to that institution we owe the safety and prosperity of the past and our hopes of the future.

Mr. BAYLEBURY, after referring to the great privilege of *habeas corpus*, asked what Congress was engaged in to-day. To reach one solitary case they were seeking to repeal this inestimable privilege, legislating against personal liberty. Let them go and confess before their people that greater liberty existed under the English Crown than in the American nation. Let them admit in 4th of July orations that the liberty which an English King could not overthrow has been taken away by an American Congress, when the legislative power assumed all authority, stripping the Executive and Judiciary of all power, their freedom would be denied to every American citizen as well as to MCARDLE. It was evident that Senators on the other side intend to pass this bill, but if Congress insisted on keeping the leaden cloud of despotism over the South, God help them, they would appeal to the high court of the people in November next, which would set aside its verdict.

Mr. BAYARD had not thought it possible that the Senate of the United States would pass a retroactive law, divesting the rights of any citizen. He quoted KENT, MANSFIELD and other authorities on the points, and said he had been of opinion that in this country, above any other, no bill denying this great right could be passed. It was evident, however, that this bill would be passed, not by a constitutional, but by a partisan majority. He recited the circumstances attending the passage of the bill in the House, and said decorum only prevented his characterizing it as in his opinion it deserved. He condemned the hurried manner in which the message had been forced on their consideration by an overpowering majority, before it was even printed, when a large number of the Senate were apprised of the character of the bill as passed. He regretted to hear the language of the distinguished Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN) yesterday, in saying that on that side they did not need to discuss it, but were prepared to vote. It was evident that his (BAYARD's) protest against it would be fruitless. The amendment did not repeal the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, but took away the right of appeal to the highest tribunal of the land. In his opinion, the contrast between the bill as it originally passed the Senate, and the amendment subsequently adopted by the House, was enough to condemn it. They came into absolute conflict with each other. The same bill authorized an appeal in case of property, which would add twenty to the docket for one that would be added by this provision for the protection of liberty and life; showing the inconsistency of the argument of the Senator from Nevada, (STEWART,) that the repeal should be made because of the press of business in the Supreme Court. Had it come to this, that the rights of property were to be protected, but not those of life and liberty? The inference was that the Senator could find no better argument. Why was the retrospective clause introduced, if it was not sought in the McArdle case to supplement the argument by legislation? The Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) had told them they had existed since 1789 without this law, and could, probably, exist without it. It might be unimportant, but the great objection was that it was retrospective in its action. It violated a great general principle, recognized even by the Roman Emperors, and now recognized by the law of Imperial France. He had not examined the McArdle case, and had but a limited knowledge of it; but there could be no question that this bill contemplated divesting him of an acquired civil right, which, according to Chancellor KENT, was condemned by the laws of all civilized nations. It was nothing more, if passed, than stamping out the existing rights of American citizens. He had no hope that it would be considered without reference to party. There yet remained two remedies. It might be that the Supreme Court would decide that the bill does not apply to cases already docketed before it, and already filed. Were he a Judge of that Court he should not hesitate on that question. He would pronounce his decision upon the law as it stood before this bill passed, and subsequently dismiss the appeal denying the relief asked for. If the object was to preserve the miscalled Reconstruction acts, and he saw no other, the bill was a political order. Such legislation would be highly injurious to any party attempting it. The people would regard it as equivalent to a decision by the Supreme Court, that these laws were unconstitutional. He was one of those who loved civil liberty, and he prayed God that he would not live to see the country at the mercy of the will, either of a single individual or a congregation of individuals.

Mr. BUCKALEW called attention to the singular fact that the debate had been all on one side thus far. He also alluded to the circumstances under which bill was passed. The bill was announced by the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) as being totally harmless so far as the MCARDLE case is concerned, but the member that offered the amendment avowed his intention to remove that case from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the member who had charge of that bill applauded that purpose. It was fair to assume that the bill was intended to take away the existing jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such cases. The denial of the Senator was feeble and fruitless. He adverted to the circumstances out of which arose the act of 1867, many cases having been decided by the Freedmen's Bureau as well as by the State courts. It was felt to be desirable to have uniformity of action. Only a year had elapsed since the enactment of the law, and they now protested against the repeal of a provision of that law securing personal liberty. That provision was found to be necessary now, especially because Congress had undertaken power never before assumed by them. It was necessary, therefore, to clothe the Judicial Department with commensurate power.

At this point, 5:30, Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that an agreement be made to take the vote at 1 o'clock to-morrow, as many Senators did not desire to sit out the discussion.

Mr. BUCKALEW had no objection.

Mr. MCCREERY proposed a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

After some talk on the point, Mr. CONKLING suggested that no other legislation be taken up to-night but this bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW—I would certainly object to any House amendments being acted upon. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDRICKS would agree to any understanding that would enable Senators to go home. He did not desire to speak to empty benches.

Mr. BUCKALEW continued: He said the law had been framed for the protection of the freedmen and others from the operation of State laws, but such was the imperfection of human language that the law was forced to apply as well to the rights of whites as blacks. It was unfortunate that laws could not be framed so as always to favor our friends. But the nature of justice was such that friend and foe must alike be affected by the laws which we enact. It was, therefore, no objection to the law of 1867, that it could be invoked by a man not belonging to the class for whose benefit it had been framed. This law was to be repealed in order to prevent the demolition of the Reconstruction acts by the Supreme Court. It was a spectacle it was that a single, humble individual, dwelling on the banks of the Mississippi, could carry the passers of this bill, with all their power and influence, into the Supreme Court, and then, by the simple force of law and reason and right, perchance overcome and demolish their boasted work of so-called reconstruction. In the course of his eulogium on the law and the august tribunals of justice, whose power in this enlightened age was mightier than the force of armies in former times,

Mr. MORTON asked him to give way to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. WILLIAMS reminded the Senate of their understanding yesterday that a vote was to be reached to-day, and

Mr. BUCKALEW resumed his remarks, and spoke of the manner in which the Supreme Court, as it now exists, had been constituted, referring to the legislation which at one time increased the number of Justices to ten, and afterward, for merely political reasons, diminished them to eight—to be reduced to seven when a vacancy occurs. He spoke of the bill which had been introduced into the House with the purpose to prevent the Supreme Court from exercising a function which Mr. MARSHALL and all the eminent jurists of the land had ever regarded as one of its highest and most indispensable; and why, he asked, is that bill allowed to slumber here? Because you find that it will not answer your purpose; for two-thirds even of the Court, which you have constituted, will not uphold you in your unjust and unconstitutional legislation. He quoted the declaration of Mr. MADISON that "the great danger to our institutions lay in the tendency of Congress to encroach upon the other departments of the Government, and maintained that the action of this Congress had been to strip both of them of their most important prerogatives. He appealed to the party in power to rest content with their present triumphs, and to go before the people for their decision; but implored them not to lay sacreligious hands on the Temple of Justice.

The bill was then passed over the veto by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattel, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edwards, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Willey—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury—9.

Messrs. GRIMES and CORBITT in favor, had paired with Messrs. JOHNSON and VICKERS against the bill.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Chair appointed as the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the TAX Exemption bill, Messrs. SHERMAN, WILLIAMS and MORGAN.

The Senate at 6:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, presented a remonstrance of citizens of Connecticut, against the stamping of cigars.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TARIFF.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the joint resolution to regulate the tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, the question being, on seconding the previous question, on Mr. PRICE's motion to refer to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, hoped the previous question would not be passed now, but that some further discussion of this important matter would be allowed. There was no public business pressing on the House this morning, and some time might be profitably spent in this discussion.

Mr. PRICE opposed any more discussion at this time, as a useless waste of public time. The matter should be first considered in Committee, and the Committee would have an opportunity of reporting it back on next Wednesday, and would report it back in some shape, when discussion could be had on it.

Mr. HIGBY expressed the hope that the House would not be under the false impression that the Pacific Railroad Committee, was unfriendly to the objects of the joint resolution. It was not so. He hoped that there would be at some time a discussion of the question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin—Why not now?

Mr. HIGBY—Well, if you please, sir, it seems to me no more unjust to the House to say we have lost all faith in the Pacific Railroad Committee, to let that Committee report on this subject before it shall be further discussed. I am in favor of discussion, and wish to say something on the subject myself. It will be borne in mind, however, that when the proposition first came here from the member from Wisconsin, Mr. WASHBURNE, they undertook to press it through under the previous question, and without any debate whatever. Now there has been a speech on each side. I shall undertake to show that the proposition is in conflict with the railroad law, as it now is, and that the proper way is to amend that law.

M. FARNSWORTH denied the intimation of his colleague (Mr. WASHBURNE) that there was no public business pressing. The Reconstruction Committee had reports to make, and there were only three more working days until after the impeachment trial. If gentlemen wanted to discuss the matter they might have a chance of doing so during the trial, as the House might meet for discussion and nothing else.

As Mr. PRICE insisted on the previous question, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded a call of the House, remarking that if the friends of the railroads were all present he wished the members on the opposite side to be present likewise.

The House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and resulted: yeas 44, nays 80. So a call of the House was refused.

The previous question was then seconded by 63 to 37.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, determined to fight it out on that line, called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was taken with a like result.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to refer.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested the reference of the joint resolution to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. PRICE said he had no objection to its reference to the Judiciary Committee, as it involved a legal question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he wished to submit a proposition, which was, that this should be considered a test vote, and that those who voted for the reference should be considered as in favor of the Pacific Railroad Company maintaining their exorbitant charges. The latter part of the sentence was almost inaudible on account of calls to order.

The vote was then taken on Mr. PRICE's motion to refer to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and it was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 50.

Before taking the vote, the rule forbidding members to vote on matters in which they have a personal interest was read at the request of Mr. HOLMAN.

The following is the vote in detail.

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Boutwell, Brooks, Buckland, Carey, Churchill, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Covode, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Golladay, Gravely, Griswold, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Ketchum, Knott, Laflin, Lincoln, Loan, Mallory, McClurg, McCormick, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, O'Neill, Perham, Phelps, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Raum, Robertson, Ross, Smith, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Baker, Barnes, Beatty, Bromwell, Burr, Coburn, Cook, Cullom, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Halsey, Holman, Hopkins, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Korr, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Loughridge, Maynard, Mercur, Mullins, Niblack, Orth, Paine, Pike, Pile, Sawyer, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stone, Tabor, Taylor, Taffe, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Windom, Wood, Woodward—50.

REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions for printing 15,300 copies of J. ROSS BROWNE's reports on the mineral resources, for the use of the House, and 500 copies of the report of the Commission of Life Saving Inventions, for the use of the Treasury Department.

The question as to printing J. ROSS BROWNE's report gave rise to a discussion, Mr. CAVANAUGH, the delegate from Montana, characterizing it as a bogus report, which ignored the great claims of Montana as a mining territory; HOLBROOK, the delegate from Idaho, regarding it as a report, which, though it contained much valuable information, did not do justice to Idaho or Montana; ASHLEY, of Nevada, preferring the opposition to the fact that Mr. BROWN would not deal in hyperbole and nonsense to suit the interests of capitalists and speculators; AXTELL ind

INDIANA.

Mr. Milligan's Suit—Democratic Policy in the West—Party Variances on Financial Questions—Congressional Nominations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, March 21.

Our political circles were not a little startled day before yesterday that LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, one of the four "Major-Generals" of the Sons of Liberty, commenced a suit for damages against a number of our most eminent citizens, among them Senator MORTON, Gen. A. P. HOVEY, Supreme Judge R. C. GREGORY, State Senator BENNETT, and W. R. HOLLOWAY, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, all of whom he charges with having, in 1864, entered into a conspiracy against him, and falsely imprisoned and libeled him. What added to the excitement produced by the news was the report that all the other Sons of Liberty who were imprisoned with MILLIGAN, especially HUMPHREY, BOWLES and HORSEY, would enter similar writs against the above-named parties and others; that some of them would see Secretary STANTON and Judge-Advocate JOSEPH HOLT; and that the leading Democratic politicians of the State were well aware of MILLIGAN's intentions, and had advised and approved the course adopted by him. However, I can hardly believe that there is any truth in the latter part of these rumors. For it is evident that a revival of the Sons-of-Liberty excitement at this juncture cannot but lessen the chances of the Democracy during the present campaign. Although the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that MILLIGAN and his friends were illegally imprisoned, the people of Indiana decided in 1864 by a very handsome majority against them, and they will do so whenever the matter is again submitted to their ballots.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

For the rest, the course of the Democratic leaders in Indiana during the present campaign, has been strangely at variance with their usual tact and shrewdness. The State ticket which they nominated on the 8th of January, proves to be much weaker than it was supposed to be. The candidate for Governor, Senator HENDRICKS, clever and able as he is, is not very popular with the masses, and the fact that he is a leading director of one of the Indianapolis National Banks, while he is bitterly denouncing the National Bank system, and that he has voted for all those financial measures which he now attacks on the stump, is not calculated to add to his strength. The candidate for Lieut.-Governor, Mr. EDGERTON, who was believed to be an exceedingly strong man, was no sooner nominated than he wrote a most foolish letter in favor of semi-repudiation, which excited a storm of derision and indignation; and the soldier candidate on the ticket, young Gen. KISE, has been playing fast and loose ever since his nomination, and trying to make the Democrats believe that he pursued during the war a less patriotic course than he was generally supposed to have done.

In consequence of all this, the Democrats have been manifestly losing ground in this State for some time past, and the uncertainty as to who will be their candidate for the Presidency, and the New-Hampshire election, have added to their demoralization.

On the other hand, the certainty that Gen. GRANT will be the candidate of the Republicans, has imparted to the latter fresh vitality, fresh elasticity, and an enthusiasm which falls little, if any, short of that with which they entered upon the memorable campaign of 1860. This was distinctly observable at the late Republican State Convention. A more enthusiastic and numerous delegate convention never met in Indiana before. The State ticket nominated at that convention gives general satisfaction, and Gov. BAKER, who was renominated for the same office he holds now, if not fully equal in ability to his Democratic competitor, has certainly the advantage of him, inasmuch as he is an excellent executive officer, and, if reëlected, will remain Governor, while Senator HENDRICKS, it is well known, is only a candidate for Governor to secure his reëlection to the United States Senate.

I consider it, however, extremely doubtful if the Democrats, even though they strain every nerve to carry the close counties for the Legislature, will be able to accomplish much in that direction. Of the twenty-five State Senators holding over, fourteen are Republicans, and of the twenty-five to be elected, fourteen will surely be Republicans.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

As for the Congressional Districts, it will be remembered that the last Legislature changed them in such a manner that, according to the vote of 1866, the Republicans would carry ten districts, and the Democrats only one. It is believed, though, that the Democrats will carry also the Terre Haute district. Few of the present Indiana Congressmen will be reëlected. Mr. JULIAN, it is generally conceded, will not be renominated. Gen. BENNETT will be the Republican candidate in his district. Mr. NIBLACK will probably be renominated, but there is now too large a Republican majority in this district for him to overcome. Mr. KERR, in the Second District, will not be a candidate. The Democrats will probably nominate Col. C. L. DUNHAM, and elect him. In the Third District, the contest will be again, as in 1866, between Gen. GROVER and Hon. W. HOLMAN, but Mr. HOLMAN cannot be reëlected, there being a large Republican majority in the district as it has been fixed now. Col. SHANKS will be renominated and reëlected in his district, and so will be Major WILLIAMS. SCHUYLER COLFAX will not be a candidate for reëlection, and Mr. ORTH, in the Seventh District, will not be renominated, a large majority of the Republicans in his district being in favor of Col. WILLIAM C. WILSON, of Lafayette. Gen. WASHBURNE will probably be renominated in the Terre Haute District, but it is doubtful if he can carry it again. In the Indianapolis District, JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1864, will be nominated by the Democrats; and the Democrats will probably run Col. COBURN again. W. C.

TENNESSEE.

The Reported Rebel Demonstrations on the State Capitol and State Archives—No Cause for Alarm—The Kuklux Klan and Its Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 23, 1868.

The reports sent to Washington concerning an attempt about to be made by armed rebels to take possession of the Capitol and the Stae archives must have originated in the fright of some timid office-seeker, for it has little or no foundation in fact. Gov. BROWNLOW has seen fit to give these reports official encouragement in his dispatch to Secretary STANTON; but for what purpose I cannot conjecture. One would suppose from the tenor of his dispatch that he felt very secure in his position, and had an army of efficient militia ready to rush to arms at his bidding. His conduct in this emergency is in strange contrast with his belligerent and alarming demonstrations of last Summer, when a few foolish, violent rebels threatened to vote or keep negroes from voting in defiance of the franchise laws. Then he took prompt action, and armed and organized his militia, and made loud and vigorous protestations against war and rapine. With the recollections of that vigorous campaign fresh in our minds, can the Governor expect us to believe that he would sit tamely and quietly in his sick chamber in this city —his militia scattered and disarmed—while an armed rebel force was preparing to march on the Capital to seize the public buildings and archives of the State?

What then does this sensational dispatch mean? Does he wish to raise the price of State bonds in New-York by his assurances of safety or his ability to cope with this imaginary rebel army? Does he wish to encourage immigration by thus officially indorsing the fanciful stories of terrified blacks? Or, does he think bold and warlike manifestoes will allay their fears or persuade them that they will find peace and quiet and full protection to person and property, under the cover of his armed legions? Does capital seek investment in a State where armed troops are openly preparing to defy the laws or where the Executive promises protection under cover of the bayonet?

For six months last past the State has been resting from the bitter contention of partisans, and its recuperation has been most wonderful. Every day has brought additional capital and new residents, and a new life blood has coursed through our veins. I speak of facts well known to every observing man and plain even to the traveler who rushes through our State at railroad speed. I came to Tennessee in 1865, fresh from the experiences of a soldier's life, and since then I have closely watched and studied the improvements and recuperation of this people, and I am firmly convinced that the false and malicious representations of public feeling and temper made by our political demagogues of both parties have driven from the State thousands of immigrants and millions of money.

While it is true that there is more bitterness and virulence here than in the North, it is nevertheless true that the rights of person and property in most localities are just as well protected now as before the war. The stories of prejudiced and narrow-minded letter writers have done and are now doing harm enough, and they need no encouragement at the hands of the Executive of the State. The State Treasury is empty, and the State too near bankrupt now to require any such covert attacks from its public men.

This is not the first instance in which Gov. BROWNLOW has unduly inflamed the public mind or encouraged the widespread but erroneous belief that we are in a state of anarchy, and that it needs but a spark to set fire and consume the whole structure of society. I have means of information quite reliable enough to warrant me in contradicting these alarming, sensational, political *canards*, even though indorsed by the terrified demagogues of the State, who are fit subjects for the ingenious, mysterious and wicked devices of the Kuklux Klan.

This organization, known as the Kuklux Klan, is a mischievous and dangerous society. I know nothing of its strength, purposes or ramifications, but it is no doubt a rival organization of the Loyal League, intended to break the power of the League and destroy its influence with the blacks. So far as it has developed its purposes it seems to have been conceived and perfected with that view. Its mysterious and horrible midnight demonstrations prove that its founders have a thorough and perfect knowledge of the negro character. One little incident will show this. Not long since one of these midnight bands went to some darkey quarters and one of them asked for a drink of water. A black man, terrified already at his ghostly appearance, carried him a bucket of water, which the man in white drank down without trouble and immediately called for more. The negro, confirmed in his wildest fears by this unnatural demonstration of capacity, dropped his bucket and fled in great terror.

This little incident, magnified ten-fold, has spread with wonderful rapidity all over the State, and has done more to demoralize the blacks and impair the efficiency of the League than half dozen political campaigns could effect. On the streets, in the fields and in their churches this mysterious organization and its midnight revelations are discussed by the blacks, and exaggerated accounts of its horrors repeated. Letters written in blood, purporting to come from loyal Africans in the infernal regions, recounting the horrors of their second death as a punishment for their secret political oaths, are sent to the most superstitious and influential leaders of the black leagues. How perfect the success of these ingenious devices will be can hardly be predicted. The strength and perfect organization of the leagues will probably counteract all such influences, but for the present the mysteries and horrors of the Kuklux-Klan seem to be making a serious impression on the superstitious and weaker-minded of the blacks.

In some localities this organization, encouraged by the predominance of the rebel element, has made demonstrations of a bolder character, and of such a nature as to cause the alarm of white men. All this is but a demonstration of the unrest and dissatisfaction of the disfranchised class. The longer the disfranchisement continues, and the more violent the malignity of the dominant party becomes, the bolder and more vigorous will these demonstrations prove. But that these demonstrations will take the shape of open and armed resistance to law is incredible. With the Federal army to support the State Government, this Klan will hardly be foolish enough to attempt armed aggressive movements. Through concert of action and secret deliberation they may seek to gain their political rights. This is a natural aspiration, and need hardly excite much astonishment. It affords no grounds, however, for sensational war bulletins, which can only result in ruining the credit of the State and the prosperity of its people; but this, it seems, is the aspiration of demagogues. OMEGA.

MEXICO.

The Carnival—Honors to an American Citizen—Americans in Mexico—Brigandage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1868.

The three days of carnival have passed off quietly, and we are now fairly entered upon the season of Lent. The public demonstrations and masked balls have been marked by unusual spirit, for all classes of the population have participated in the sport. For the first time during our residence in this city we have seen every box in the immense National Theatre filled by the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. It was feared by the authorities that the last day would be selected by malcontents for some further demonstration, but there was not the slightest disorder.

Mr. J. N. TIFFT, of your City, who came here in company with Gens. STURM and BABCOCK, left this morning for the United States. Last evening he was waited upon by quite a number of friends, who bade him farewell. Toward the close of the evening he was serenaded by a glee club composed of Americans. One of the members of the Legion of Honor then addressed him in a short speech, and returned the thanks of their corps for his kindness, and for the invaluable assistance he had given them in securing a settlement of their accounts with the Government. Several other short speeches were made, chiefly of a humorous character, and having particular reference to the Spanish word *mañana*, (to-morrow,) a word having a singular influence upon the habits of the Government and people. A number of definitions were given of the word, the best by a Mexican gentleman. He said it was peculiarly a Mexican word, and was deemed one of the most useful in the language. Some ancient sage, he thought, had given to the world the adage "that what can be done to-day should not be postponed for the morrow," but this was the age of liberty and reform in Mexico, and the true definition of the word *mañana* was to be found in the reform of that adage, which, in Mexican parlance, read "What can be postponed to the morrow must not be done to-day."

Mr. TIFFT, in replying to the remarks, said "that he would take occasion to say a word in behalf of the Government officials with whom he had been brought into contact; and that he deemed it but an act of justice to observe, that in all his relations with them he had been dealt with in a "spirit of frankness and generous liberality."

It is certainly a gratification to know that at least one American who has had business with this people, and especially with the Government, has been successful in arranging his affairs satisfactorily. All who heard the statement knew that Mr. TIFFT had been here for more than four months, in daily attendance upon the several Ministers, and in our ignorance we had imagined that he had encountered no little difficulty in dealing with the *mañana* system. To say, then, that his remarks surprised us, would but ill convey our profound astonishment; yet we can most truthfully assure him and you that our congratulations upon his success were none the less sincere on that account.

Our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. C. L. PLUMB, has been winning golden opinions of late among foreign residents in Mexico. It is now becoming more generally known that it was to his prompt and decided action the merchants of San Luis, (foreigners,) who were arrested and imprisoned, owe their prompt release. Nor is this the only instance in which he has made himself useful in inducing the Government to act promptly and justly in redressing wrongs. It is much to be regretted that his instructions from the State Department do not give him more latitude as regards action. He being the only duly accredited diplomatic agent in the country, all foreigners are in a great measure dependent upon his kindly offices for the preservation of their rights; and we cannot but think that our Government could well afford to authorize him to use his influence freely. It is difficult enough to obtain justice here even when well represented, but infinitely more difficult when not represented at all. It was rumored here not long since, (and much to our delight,) that our Government had determined to change its policy in this respect, and send ample and full discretionary powers to Mr. PLUMB. We all anxiously hope that this rumor may prove true, and the instructions to this effect not be long delayed.

AN AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

On WASHINGTON's Birthday, the 22d inst., Mr. PLUMB and our Vice-Consul, Mr. BLACK, celebrated the day by the inauguration of a society called the American Benevolent Society, having for its object the relief of those of our countrymen who may be suffering from sickness or in destitute circumstances. The Society includes all resident Americans, and each contributes a monthly amount to its funds. All transient Americans who donate anything to the general fund are enrolled as honorary members. The representative of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Society, with five Vice-Presidents, of whom the Consul is one *ex officio*. A more appropriate and praiseworthy mode of celebrating the day could scarcely have been devised. For some years past the want of such an institution has been seriously felt, as there have been hundreds of our countrymen here in great distress, who were worthy objects of assistance, and as the tax on a few has been unjustly heavy. Citizens of almost every other nationality here have such an institution, and in times gone by have not been unfrequently called upon to assist our own unfortunate countrymen. It is to be hoped that now we may never be called upon to chronicle so mortifying a fact.

The foreign community was thrown into quite a state of excitement by an accident which happened to your fellow-townsman, Mr. ANSON BANGS. He was riding quietly in the Alameda, when his horse slipped, fell backward upon Mr. BANGS and lay upon him for several minutes. It was thought at first that he was dangerously injured, as he could not stand or sit up unassisted. But I am happy to inform you that beyond a few very painful bruises about the hips, that will confine him to the house for a few days, he is in no danger, though he had a very narrow escape. It is most wonderful that he was not killed. His courteous and affable manners have endeared him to all of his acquaintances here, and he is receiving every kindness and attention possible. In a few days he will be about again.

BRIGANDAGE.

The robberies and kidnapping still continue in all parts of the country, and the papers are beginning to censure both the Local and General Governments for their tardiness in putting a stop to them. It is said that in some districts the troops are daily seen in the pulque shops drinking and gambling with their officers, thus affording no protection to the community nor to travelers on the roads, while armed bands openly enter the villages and haciendas, making life and property insecure, and keeping the community in a constant state of alarm. This is what they call "peace and order." It is so nearly the normal state of the country that possibly we should not question their view of the situation. Some of the papers attempt to attribute all these disturbances to "disreputable foreigners;" and abuse the foreign correspondents here for not agreeing with them. Although we cannot deny that there may be some foreigners implicated, we can emphatically assert that 99 in every 100 bandits are full-blooded Mexicans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Indorsement of the Action of the State Convention on Canals—Protest of the Chamber Against Railroad Monopolies—Highly Important Facts and Figures.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the subject of railroad monopolies in this State and the canal contract system, and to take such action thereupon as to them should seem best, toward preserving the inland carrying trade of the State, and to recover the ground lost owing to the exercise of powerful and selfish individual interests. Hon. WM. E. DODGE occupied the chair. The attendance of members was large, and much interest was apparent among members throughout the entire proceedings.

THE CANAL CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The following resolutions, indorsing the late action of the New-York State Convention, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber, not having been represented at the New-York State Canal Convention held at Albany on the 25th and 26th of February last, owing to circumstances beyond its control, take pleasure in expressing its cordial concurrence in the resolutions adopted by that convention against the canal contract system, and the selling canal water necessary to navigation, and in favor of a thorough system of reform in canal management.

Resolved, That the Chamber earnestly urge upon our State Legislature the importance of speedy action to correct the evils referred to in the afore-named resolution.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature and to the President of the Canal Convention.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.

On the unanimous indorsement of these resolutions, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of prohibiting freight upon the railroads of this State was called for. The Secretary of the Chamber read the report as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of prohibiting freight upon the railroads of the State of New-York, and the resolution referring thereto introduced to the Chamber at its meeting of the 12th inst., beg leave respectfully to report, that after a careful investigation of the subject they entertain no doubt that the system of railroad monopoly, and its consequent excessive rates of freight, is greatly detrimental to the interests of the people of this City, and of the State at large, from the wealthiest to the poorest, without exception of class or individual, reaching the merchant in his largest transactions with the interior or foreign countries, and the poor laborer in the cost of every article of food which he consumes; that the facts indisputably show that this odious system has driven from our City a large part of its best and most profitable trade, is rapidly depriving its commerce of its important connections with the interior, and is likewise drawing away a large number of its best and most industrious citizens, without other benefit than the rapid enrichment of a few individuals; that no legitimate measure should be neglected to avert the evils with which we are threatened, of a stagnant trade, a declining influence and a suffering population, and to this end they recommend to the Chamber an appeal to the Legislature of the State to interpose its authority. They respectfully submit a form of memorial to the Senate and House of Assembly, hereunto appended, and suggest that if it meet the approval of the Chamber it may be carried to these honorable bodies by a committee of its members. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, GEORGE OPDYKE,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM E. DODGES,
JNO. AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.,
H. H. ALMY.

The following was next presented:

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Assembly of the State of New-York:

This memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, respectfully represents: The serious detriment to which the industry of the State and the commercial interests of the City of New-York have already been and are still subjected by the unwise management of its lines of railroad communication with the West. In order to show clearly the the causes and extent of this injury it is necessary to refer briefly to the history of interior transportation to and from this City. Up to 1852 the Erie Canal was the only avenue to the Lakes and to the West, and controlled the whole Western trade to New-York, the several roads now composing the New-York Central, offering no opposition because of the tolls imposed. In 1852 the Erie road was opened, and the Shore road from Dunkirk to Chicago and New-York had the first and only rail communication to Chicago. In 1853, the roads of the upper line were consolidated into the New-York Central, the tolls removed, and another rail line opened through Canada to Chicago; thus giving to New-York two great rail lines besides the canal. Later, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was completed, and the Baltimore and Ohio extended to Wheeling; while north of the lakes the Grand Trunk Railway was opened for business from Portland and Boston to Detroit.

While New-York has made no progress in extending its railway connection with the West since the consolidation of the New-York Central roads in 1853, excepting only the extension of the Erie by the Atlantic and Great Western, to Cincinnati and St. Louis, the two great lines from Philadelphia and Baltimore have been actively engaged in perfecting a great system of roads designed to cover and control the whole trade of the West, and in this enterprise they have been backed by the whole strength of the cities, which they are expected to benefit. The Pennsylvania Central is extended to all portions of the West, by two lines run exclusively in their interest—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, with a branch to Cleveland, and the Pan-Handle, both of which roads reach Chicago, and by roads which they have leased, consolidated with, or otherwise control, reach St. Louis, and are now being extended to the Mississippi at Keokuk; they are also known to control the southern branch of the Pacific Road, and their plans, when perfected, will complete a network of feeders covering the whole region between the Ohio and the lakes, which is finally designed to extend to the Pacific.

The Baltimore and Ohio have not been idle, and within a few months have perfected connections with Chicago and St. Louis which will enable them to transport on their own terms from and to all the principal Western points. Both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central are now agitating an extension to Toledo, which, if carried out, will tap at that point the only railways on which New-York now relies to maintain its trade with Chicago. For several years after the opening of the through lines to Chicago and the Mississippi, which were first formed by connecting many short and independent lines, it was deemed impossible to compete with the lakes, rivers and canals, particularly in the transportation of grain, flour and heavy freights, the great obstacle to such competition arising from difference of gauges and necessity of frequent transfer, which were expensive and injurious to the articles moved—the gauge of the Ohio roads differing from those east and west of them. This difficulty has now been completely removed by the use of what are called compromise cars, and cars are now run over the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads without change from the seaboard to the Mississippi, and when that river and the Missouri shall be bridged, will be run as far as the railway system extends.

The Erie Railway has but one connection of the broad gauge and in transporting to Chicago, and all parts excepting those reached by it, must necessarily break bulk over—a difficulty which can only be removed by an extension of their gauge to Chicago. The testimony of experienced railway managers is unanimous that in very long lines when through cars are used, where there is no intermediate transfer and the only element of expense is that of mere haulage and wear of rail, through freights can be hauled at very low rates, hardly exceeding by the amount of insurance the cost of transportation by water, while the advantage to the owner in time saved is very great. The managers of the two Southern lines seem to have appreciated this fact much earlier than those of our New-York lines, and have for some time quietly pursued the policy of securing all the business they could reach at a small profit, while those of the New-York roads, relying on a continuance of the trade which they once exclusively enjoyed, have practically aided them by an attempt to establish arbitrary prices, so high as, in fact, to be prohibitory—an attempt in which they have been warmly seconded by the Pennsylvania Central. As an instance of this, it may be stated that large quantities of grain have laid over at Toledo and Buffalo, its transportation being stopped by the excessive charges of the New-York lines; while at the same time grain was being continually moved to the seaboard by the Southern lines from the interior of Indiana and Illinois at prices proportionately very much lower than would have been acceptable to Toledo and Buffalo forwarders. It is clear, therefore, that New-York can no longer exclusively rely upon its river and canal advantages, but must be in a great measure dependant upon its rural connections for its share of Western trade, and that it will be benefited or prejudiced as those roads are liberally managed or the reverse. Indeed, it may almost be claimed that the property and progress of this City and the material interests of the State are under the control of two corporations, and if a consolidation of those be effected, will lie in the hands of a great moneyed monopoly.

On the other hand, the facts also show that a full share of Western trade can be retained, or rather regained, and the railroads receive, under judicious management, an ample return. Having thus set forth the causes of injury to the people of this State and City, we now propose to lay before your honorable bodies a statement of its extent. In January, 1868, while prices from New-York were governed by a combination of three of the trunk lines, the following were the comparative rates from New-York and from Baltimore to the principal Western cities. The extent of the discrimination against New-York trade is also shown.

Comparative Rates from New-York and from Baltimore to St. Louis.

	PER CENT. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	5th Class.
New-York	$2 62	$2 21	$1 81	$1 14
Baltimore	1 62	1 35	1 00	55
Difference	$1 00	86	81	59

Contracts have been made from Baltimore without regard to classification as follows:

	Raisins.	Pepper.	Tea.	Rice and Flour.
New-York	$2 21	$1 81	$2 62	$1 14
Baltimore	70	70	70	55
Difference	$1 51	$1 11	$1 92	59

Comparative Rates to Cincinnati.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
New-York	$1 90	$1 60	$1 30	80
Baltimore	1 10	90	70	30
Difference	80	70	60	50

Comparative Rates to Chicago.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
New-York	$2 02	$1 70	$1 38	86
Baltimore	1 40	1 15	75	38
Difference	62	55	63	17

It is thus shown that while upon the regular rates the discrimination against New-York places our merchants at a great disadvantage, the special contracts which are made in favor of other cities amount to a prohibition of their trade. If it could be shown that the competing railroad lines had seriously suffered from the low freights adopted, it would be a fair argument against the reduction of the rates on the New-York lines, but the facts lie in the contrary direction, the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central being among the most prosperous lines in the country. The rates given above show the comparisons from New-York and from Baltimore. Goods have been taken as low from Philadelphia as from Baltimore, and contracts have been made for freights from this point also, without regard to classification, at prices much lower than the above quotations of the first, second and third classes. The rate of freight from Boston by all railroad transportation is the same as from New-York; but during the last Summer and Fall merchandise was shipped to the West, *via* Ogdensburg, and over the Grand Trunk Road of Canada, *via* Portland, at lower rates than from New-York; indeed since the present combination of the New-York lines goods have been shipped through New-York and over our own roads at rates lower than the same goods could have been shipped from New-York itself; even the heaviest goods, such as iron, can be shipped to Boston with the cost of drayage here, freight to Boston and reshipping charges there, and thence by rail to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, &c., at a less rate than the same goods can be sent to the same point from New-York direct. It is well known, also, that large amounts of East India produce have of late been entered at Baltimore for account of our large New-York houses, to take advantage of the discrimination of freight. This is easily done with cargoes bought to arrive—a system which has largely developed itself since the Atlantic Cable was laid. If the commercial supremacy of New-York is to be maintained, and the diversion of its trade to other cities averted, instant and adequate means must be taken to regain its lost advantages. So serious did this question seem to the Convention which recently met to revise the Constitution of the State, that it reported as one of the proposed amendments to the same, in article 10, "On Corporations," the following: "The Legislature shall not authorize the consolidation of railroad corporations owning parallel or competing lines of road."

In consideration of the facts above set forth, your petitioners earnestly urge upon your honorable bodies to take such early and efficient measures as will prevent the control of the various lines which connect this City with the West from passing, by any combination or consolidation of management, into the hands of a restrictive monopoly, and to grant every facility to existing roads to improve their condition, to extend their lines, and in every way to compete with the established systems above referred to, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The memorial was accepted, and appropriate resolutions ordering that it be forwarded to the Legislature were adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad was ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and its consideration postponed until the next regular meeting.

A report was then read touching the appointment as Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of Capt. MELVILLE. While the report expressed no objection to that gentleman on the ground of fitness for the office, it considered that he was not eligible, as, in the view of the committee, it was designed that the office should be held by some retired Captain. Capt. MELVILLE is but thirty-eight years old. There was considerable discussion upon this matter; after which the Chamber adjourned.

The Tyng Case—Reply of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to the Bishop's Admonition.

The following letter has been addressed to Bishop POTTER by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.:

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Ozon:

Right Rev. and Dear Sir: I have now silently suffered all that the ecclesiastical authorities of this diocese have desired to inflict. Notwithstanding the allegation of your address, I affirm, without fear of disproval, that from the beginning to the end of my trial I have neither in my pulpit, before the public, nor through the press, argued, still less agitated the issues involved. I should, however, be false to candor and my independence as a presbyter and a man, did I not now take some notice of the ignominious ceremony to which I have, in submission to your request, been subjected, and the prolonged admonition and argument to which I have listened from your lips. So soon as my Lenten engagements will permit, I purpose to present, both to yourself and the public, a full and frank review of the whole proceedings, including the language of your sentence. The Church which you chose as the scene, the presence of the City Police, the clergy whom you selected as witnesses, the religious services which introduced and completed the exercises, your positive and rude refusal to receive the protest of my venerable and reverend counsel and father—all these were adapted, if not intended, to aggravate the attempted disgrace. That there may be no reasonable ground for misunderstanding, previously to the preparation of the observations to which I have already referred, I desire now, and in full consciousness of the responsibilities which it may entail, solemnly to protest against the whole course, conduct and conclusion of the Ecclesiastical trial in which I have appeared as respondent. I hold it, as in duty bound, to have been equally oppossed to the principles of the common law, the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the doctrine and discipline of Christ as this Church hath received the same. I absolutely deny its regularity and renounce its authority. From its unjust presentment, oppressive rulings, predetermined decision and insinuating censure I appeal to the general judgment of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the impartial review of the other Christian churches of this land, to the Word of the living God and to Jesus, the chief shepherd and bishop of us all.

Your servant in the Church,

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

Health Authorities on a Tour of Inspection in Brooklyn.

Some of the citizens of the Ninth and Eighteenth Wards, Brooklyn, who had at first but little faith in the Board of Health, having come to the conclusion that stagnant pools of water are calculated to breed pestilence, and to cause other injury to persons and families living in their vicinity, made up a little party of health officers and a few of their own number, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of surveying the acres upon acres of ponds which exist in the Ninth and Eighteenth Wards. Mr. Lincoln, President of the Board of Health; Dr. Conkling, Deputy Sanitary Superintendent; Drs. Bird and Fisk, Sanitary Inspectors; Sewer Commissioners King, Nortnup and Taylor; Engineers Lane and Worthen; Mr. J. H. Rhodes, of the Water Department, and a host of other gentlemen, constituted the party of investigation.

In the Ninth Ward nearly 100 acres were found under water. In the Eighteenth Ward one pond alone was found which appeared to cover about 40 acres of ground. In this ward it was estimated that at least 150 acres are covered with stagnant water. Residents in the region visited complained bitterly of the sad experience they have had with fever and ague, caused by the fearful malaria arising from the swamps which sundry lot-owners allow to remain in their noxious condition.

The Sewerage Commissioners represented that it was their intention to construct a thorough system of drainage for the whole region surveyed, but they were at present engaged in the execution of operations in more thickly settled districts of the City, and they would not be able to reach those portions of the Ninth and Eighteenth Wards this Summer. The officials of the Health Department pronounced the ponds a nuisance, and very emphatically intimated their intention to so report them. There are ponds of stagnant water in the Nineteenth Ward in the neighborhood of Lee and Bedford, near Flushing-avenue, into which the Sixteenth Ward drains its obnoxious and deleterious fluids to the great prejudice of the health of the people residing in the vicinity. The nuisance is augmented by laborers in the employ of the Sewer Commissioners baling out the contents of the River-street sewer and emptying them about the roads and in the sunken lots. The Sanitary Inspectors will probably visit that important region soon, and report thereon. When the Sewerage Commissioners will proceed with their work in the premises, probably depends upon the Board of Health.

The Common Council and the Second-avenue Railroad.

A meeting of the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday, Mr. HENRY MURRAY in the chair, to consider the resolution rescinding a resolution granting permission to the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay switches and turn-outs in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth-streets, between the First and Third avenues.

Mr. HART, a member of the Board of Councilmen, was the only person that appeared before the Committee. He said that the right to lay switches and turn-outs in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets having been granted to the Railroad Company, the Common Council ought not in justice to reconsider their action unless some good and valid reason was offered for so doing. No injury would be done to any property in the laying of these switches and turn-outs. There are no buildings, he said, on the block where it is proposed to lay them. He had never heard of any one objecting to the switches being laid. He was not a holder of the Company's stock and always paid his fare when he rode on the Second-avenue cars.

Mr. GIBNEY, one of the Committee, thought that the Common Council had no right to grant permission to any railroad company to lay a track in any of the streets.

Finally a majority of the Committee decided to report in favor of allowing the Railroad Company to lay the switches and turn-outs—Mr. GIBNEY voting against it.

The resolution of inquiry as to whether the railroad companies are in the habit of violating the ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of salt on their tracks, also referred to the Committee, was laid over until the next meeting.

Funeral of Lieut. Col. Cartwright.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., and those formerly connected with the Irish Legion, assembled yesterday morning at the Astor House for the purpose of attending the obsequies of the late Lieut. Col. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, an officer who performed signal service during the late war, and whose death occurred on Friday last. The funeral took place yesterday at No. 300 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, the remains being followed to their last resting place by a large number of the former friends and comrades of the deceased. Col. CARTWRIGHT entered the service of the National Government at the very outset of the rebellion, marching in the ranks of the Twelfth Regiment of militia. He subsequently received a commission in the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, which formed a portion of Gen. CORCORAN's Legion, raised during the Summer of 1862.

Col. CARTWRIGHT participated in the Virginia Valley campaign under Gen. POPE, and was reported killed in one of the actions. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the Legion escaping the Gettysburg campaign as a part of the advanced or frontier garrison around Washington. During the subsequent campaigns of Gens. MEADE and GRANT with the Army of the Potomac, Col. CARTWRIGHT took a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, and other engagements in the overland campaigns. A brother of Col. CARTWRIGHT, named THOMAS, rose to the rank of Captain in the Fifth New-York Zouaves, dying in the Fall of 1862 from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Gaines' Farm, while his father also served through the greater part of the war. Col. CARTWRIGHT's death resulted from wounds sustained and disease contracted during his term of service.

The East River Bridge—A Report in Favor of the Three Million Loan.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, appointed to consider the subject have decided upon reporting favorably on the proposition of subscribing the three million of dollars asked by the Bridge corporation. For the better security of the City it will be exacted of the Company that they shall raise two millions of dollars in advance, instead of one million, as previously required. The conditions of the subsidy also require that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Treasurer of Brooklyn each be entitled to a seat in the Board of Directors. The subscriptions of all are to be paid in alike, that the city may assume the whole of the project upon paying the requisite advance upon its cost. The whole cost of the work will be about $9,000,000, of which Brooklyn will advance $3,000,000, the Bridge Company $2,000,000, and New-York capitalists the balance. The work will not be commenced before next Fall. The bridge will commence in New-York at a point just opposite the Register's office in the City Hall Park, and passing over North William, William, Rose, Vandewater and Cliff streets, Franklin-square, Cherry, Water, Front and South streets, striking the river at pier No. 29 On the Brooklyn side it will commence at the spare slip of the Fulton ferry, thence across Water, Dock, Front and James streets, obliquely across York and Main streets, and terminating on the block bounded by Fulton, Prospect, Sands and Washington streets.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ROBBERY.

GEO. JENKINS *alias* WHEELER, who says he is a resident of Boston, and who was lounging in Peck-slip on Monday last with two unknown confederates, accosted FRANCISCO J. CARTISSOZ while he was superintending the loading of a truck in front of his store, at No. 39 Peck-slip, and inquired if he knew a man named WILSON. By means of this and other irrelevant queries, JENKINS succeeded in attracting Mr. CARTISSOZ' attention, when he left his confederates to continue the game, while he ran up stairs to the office of their intended victim, and took from his desk a bundle of certified checks on different City Banks, for the aggregate amount of $10,000, and $17 in ready money. JENKINS gained the street in safety and handed the package of checks to a man whom he called from the opposite side of the street, when both walked off in different directions. Mr. CARTISSOZ soon missed the checks, when he pursued JENKINS and was fortunate enough to effect his arrest by Detectives HORBETH and MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, the effort to secure his confederates having proved unsuccessful. MICHAEL MURRAY, of No. 16 Vandewater-street, testified that he saw JENKINS go up stairs toward Mr. CARTISSOZ's office, and return with a package, giving it to a confederate. The magistrate granted a full commitment the prisoner being unable to give bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance for trial.

RIVER THIEF.

DENNIS ROTH was arraigned before the Magistrate by Officer SMITH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of scrap iron, valued at $40, the property of JOSEPH C. HEWETT, of No. 17 Burling-slip. The officer stated that he had found two boats under Pier No. 11 North River, laden with iron answering the description of that stolen, and ROTH had stated that he owned the boats and the iron. He was remanded for examination.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT.

JOSEPH DURAND, doing business at No. 24 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by ALEXANDER KENNEDY, of No. 25 Broad-street. It appeared from the evidence given before the magistrate that the complainant called on Tuesday at the store occupied by DURAND, taking with him $5,613 44 worth of drafts, which the prisoner agreed to receive and pay a debt due by him to KENNEDY of $4,659 44, for which the drafts had been held as security. As soon as the drafts had been delivered, DURAND declined to give the certified check promised, and finally handed KENNEDY an envelope, which he pretended contained the drafts, but which only contained duplicates of three of the drafts, of no value at all. This proceeding was the ground for the charge of larceny, upon which DURAND was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail. He is a native of South America.

ROBBING A WINDOW.

CHARLES GARDNER approached the show window of No. 8 John-street, occupied by JOSEPH J. ROGERS, and breaking a hole through one of the panes of glass, was about to remove a case of gold rings, valued at $160, when he was arrested, though he at first eluded the proprietor and ran down the street, Officer PETIT, of the Broadway squad, intercepting and securing him. When arraigned before the Court he was locked up for trial.

STEALING DRESSES.

CATHARINE BROWN, a native of England, entered the room of MARY REILLY, at No. 455 Washington-street, and walked off with three dresses under her shawl. Being pursued, the woman dropped her plunder and attempted to escape; Officer MALOY, of the Fifth Ward, preventing it, however. The magistrate considered it a clear case, and granted a full commitment.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A WATCH STOLEN.

JAMES P. NIBBS, of No. 349 West Twenty-fourth-street, coming down town on an Eighth-avenue car, a disturbance arose in a crowd of men on the rear platform. Mr. NIBBS passed through the crowd when the commotion was at its height, but did not notice any of those engaged in the disturbance particularly, nor did he discover that he had been robbed of his gold watch, valued at $120, and numbered 26,195, until his return home. He advertised his loss, but heard nothing of his property until yesterday, when he was informed that THOMAS CRAIG had sold the works of the watch on the previous day to one SAMUEL HOLDEN. The arrest of CRAIG followed this discovery, and he was committed in default of $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

AN UNUSUAL PROCEDURE.

JAMES KELLY was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a half chest of tea, and was held for trial, as he was found in possession of the property, by Officer HALLIDAY, of the Twentieth Precinct. The tea being valued at $44 the crime was grand larceny, and the case would naturally have been sent to the General Sessions, but the prisoner elected to be tried at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED ARSON.

A fire broke out Wednesday evening in the basement of No. 459 Broome-street, occupied by JOHN LEGARE, Jr., manufacturer of furs. The fire was discovered by officers QUINN and KEALY, of the Eighth Precinct, and was extinguished before any damage had been done. An investigation showed that the fire had been kindled on the counter. The front door was found open, and the place was in charge of JOSEPH LEGARE, a brother of the proprietor, who had been in the habit of sleeping in the store. He was not found on the premises at the discovery of the fire, and on his return some time afterward, was arrested by officer MOORE, of the Eighth Precinct. The proprietor of the store says that yesterday morning he found that a large number of skins were missing; and it is further alleged that in January last he discovered that his brother JOSEPH, then also in his employ, had stolen skins valued at $500. From these facts it is averred that the crime of arson was committed in order to cover up a larceny. The prisoner was held for an examination on Saturday.

BURGLARY IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

Monday night last the store of Mrs. TERESA BURNS, No. 323 Sixth-avenue, was entered by forcing open the rear door, and braids, curls, and raw hair, valued at $500, stolen. The robbers left no marks by which they could be traced, and none of the property was recovered. Yesterday, however, late in the afternoon, the lady found a strange man secreted in the cellar under the store. The intruder, on being discovered, managed to gain the street, but was followed by the persistent lady, who kept him in sight until she fell in with Officer VAN ARSDALE, of the Broadway squad, who arrested the man on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The prisoner gave the name of EDWARD SCHWAB, and was held for further hearing.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE ITEMS.—PATRICK O'BRIEN, a sailor belonging to the schooner *F. Crowell*, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 21 East River, being rescued from drowning by Officers KOHLER and SULLIVAN.... A slight fire occurred yesterday in the distillery of B. COOPER, in West Thirty-seventh-street....A female infant was found yesterday on the stoop of No. 258 William-street, and taken charge of by the Police....PATRICK DARCEY and TIMOTHY BUCKLEY, a sailor on the United States ship *Vermont*, quarreled on Wednesday night, when BUCKLEY was stabbed in the breast. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and DARCEY arrested....VANDERHOOF SCHULTZ, a resident of Rhinebeck, N. Y., employed as a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, fell from a car at the foot of Thirty-second-street and fractured a thigh. He was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital....A gang of rowdies entered the disreputable house No. 7 Duane-street and assaulted the proprietor, CHARLES STRAUSSE, cutting him severely on the head with a stone, all making their escape....Roundsman DUBOIS, of the Fifth Ward, seized 200 unsound hog carcasses yesterday at the pork-packing establishment of BECKSTEIN & BROTHER, corner of Hudson and Leonard streets. The Sanitary Police took possession of the pork.... EDWARD WALBRIDGE, an inmate of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, escaped from his keepers yesterday, and jumped into the North River at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street. He was rescued, however, by Officer LAVENDER and some citizens, who took him back to the asylum.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Wednesday evening the New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Several of the Missionaries related incidents of their experiences and observation in their visits among the tenement-houses, seeking to do good among all sorts and conditions of men, relieving the poor and unfortunate, comforting the afflicted, and saving the wandered and the lost. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, made addresses. The Chairman spoke of the needs of the treasury. The Society is sustaining forty Missionaries, and running fourteen Mission stations, and carrying on four Mission Sabbath-schools and four reading-rooms, &c., and for all this work the Society only calls for $50,000. Among the figures of the month's operations, we note the following: 6,954 Missionary visits, 403 meetings, 118 temperance pledges, 1,236 persons to church, 271 children to Sabbath-school, 61,935 tracts distributed, and 500 families or 1,500 persons relieved.

MINOR INQUESTS.—Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday over the remains of MARTIN WALLACE at No. 358 Water-street, who was found dead in an outhouse. In accordance with the *post mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH, the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital over the body of ANDREAS WHITE, a German aged thirty years, who had both legs fractured on the 22d ult. by a pile of lumber falling over on him at CRANE's lumber-yard, foot of West Thirtieth-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The same Coroner held another inquest at No. 623 East Eleventh-street over the body of ELLEN WALLACE, aged thirty-three years, whose death was the result of burns sustained on Friday last. She was lighting a fire and poured some kerosene oil on the wood, when an explosion took place and caused the burns. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES.—One of a course of lectures given at the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets, was delivered last evening by Rev. ADAM CLEGHORN. He gave a brief description of the early life of CROMWELL, and of the times which drew forth the great abilities he possessed. He made a passing allusion to the reign of the unfortunate CHARLES I., and the conflict between that monarch and the Independents, who were headed by FAIRFAX, CROMWELL and others. He vividly described the subsequent struggle between both parties, which resulted in the defeat of the Royalists and the establishment of the well-known Commonwealth. He then spoke of the many noble qualities of the self-elected Dictator—his success as a soldier, a statesman and a monarch, and concluded by passing a high eulogium on the man who, by his piety, independence and ability, had made himself the most remarkable man of the period during which he lived.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—It is proposed to hold a second meeting in the City of New-York, to consider further the subject of international copyright, and to concert measures for securing the early establishment of an International copyright system among all the civilized nations of the earth. This meeting will be held in the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, at the corner of the Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on Thursday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock. Authors who may not be able to attend are requested to send their address and opinions upon international copyright to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, No. 661 Broadway, New-York.

THE HOUSTON-STREET HOMICIDE.—Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest at the City Hall and New-York Hospital yesterday, over the remains of HENRY WESTCOTT, *alias* Wallace, who died from compression of the brain, the result of a beating inflicted by PATRICK D. BYRNES on Tuesday morning, at No. 48 East Houston-street. The evidence adduced presented no new features. Owing to the alleged absence of other witnesses the case was adjourned until to-day. The prisoner was attended by counsel and held quite a levee after the adjournment of the inquest, several local politicians being prominent in the crowd.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The following is a summary of the foreign letters that have been received at and sent from the New-York Post-office from the 14th to the 21st of March, showing the very large number of 211,159 letters as the grand total for the week:

	Received.	Sent.
British	41,478	38,855
German	47,973	41,814
French	17,843	19,796
Belgian	619	922
Netherlands	1,107	1,052
Totals	108,720	102,439
Grand total		211,159

Received in four and sent away in five mails.

SEIZURE OF COTTON.—Yesterday, by direction of Collector SHOOK of the Thirty-second Revenue District, 481 bales of cotton were seized in this City on suspicion that they were transported hither on fraudulent permits. Two hundred and eighty-one bales were found on the pier, and the remaining 200 on storage. The cotton came from Alabama, Special Agent CORNWALL has been endeavoring for some weeks to enforce a system for preventing frauds on the Treasury through this sourse, and he is authorized to make seizures when circumstances justify that course.

LECTURE BY GEORGE H. STEWART.—Last evening Mr. GEORGE H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, late President of the United States Christian Commission, delivered a lecture entitled "The Boys in Blue," at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second-street. The title of the discourse was suggestive of its character, and it was replete throughout with the well-known patriotism and Christian fervor of the lecturer. The fame of the lecturer attracted a large audience.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, in Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. sell to-night and to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, a large collection of modern oil-paintings, small and large, favorite subjects, elegantly framed. Among them may be found choice efforts by Loemans, P. Robb, Dyke, Carl Muller, Paul Ritter, Hartwick, Tom Taylor, Funster, W. H. Cooper, Jesse Talbot, T. Frere, Kennett, and others.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—This Board held a short session yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions to lay Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues; in Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues; and in Maiden-lane. The communication was laid over and the Board adjourned.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—Rev. Dr. JAMES C. MOFFAT, Professor of Latin and Greek in Princeton College, will recite a poem before the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity in this City, on the 28th of April. It is the thirty-eighth anniversary. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will deliver the oration.

CHRISTIANITY AND LAW.—JOHN NORTON POMEROY, LL.D., of the New-York University, will lecture on Christianity and the Law this evening, at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue.

EXCURSION OF THE QUAKER CITY.—The rooms of the Union Aid Society, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, were well attended last evening upon the occasion of a lecture by Capt. DUNCAN, who detailed graphically the incidents connected with the recent excursion of the steamer *Quaker City* around the Mediterranean and to the Holy Land.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.—This was the subject of an interesting lecture, delivered last evening by Mr. JOSEPH SCUDDER, M. D., in the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-sixth-street, before a large audience.

WESTCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening the regular Democratic nominations for town officers were made: For Supervisor, Abraham Hatfield; for Town Clerk, T. W. Benson; Town Trustees, B. Ferris, Z. H. Robinson and M. R. Baxter; Assessor, T. J. Byrne; for Commissioner of Highways, T. P. Hyde; Overseers of the Poor, H. Batch and Charles Rex; Justices of the Peace, Morris Baisley and Thomas Baldwin; Receiver of Taxes, Hugh Lumay. The Republican nominations for town officers are: Peter Briggs, for Supervisor; J. B. Skinner, for Receiver of Taxes; and Thomas Wilson, for Assessor.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE.—Several burglaries have been perpetrated recently in this locality, and the thieves have in every instance got off. On Wednesday evening, DE LAYERS' Hotel was broken into and several battles of whisky, a box of segars and an overcoat removed from the bar-room. On the same night the grocery store of WILLIAM STAPLETON was entered, and a lot of boots and other articles taken. The thieves left their old boots behind them, and managed to get away with their plunder.

TREMONT.—The new ground of the Union Base Ball Club is being rapidly proceeded with. A large number of men are now engaged filling in, and the work will be finished early in May at the latest.

FORDHAM.—Two boys, DANIEL and BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, were arrested, on Wednesday evening, for disturbing the public peace, and locked up.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3736—Flyn vs. Tilton et al.	3242—Gallar vs. Gregan.
4044—Kiroy vs. McFarland et al.	3272—Mussey vs. Coleman et al.
4096—Pierrez et al. vs. Green	3320—Walker vs. Lockwood.
4216—Gibson vs. Dodge et al.	3608—Morgan et al. vs. Olden et al.
4238—Eising vs. Dieni et al.	3674—Dexter vs. Central R. R. of New-Jersey.
4354—Lord vs. Chapman et al.	3678—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
1568—Willis vs. Mayer et al.	3866—Bradley vs. De Lavalette.
1890—Babcock, executor, vs. Wellman.	3904—McDonald vs. McDonald.
1936—Stone et al. vs. Flower.	3906—Barretts vs. Lucas.
2492—Bannon vs. Reynolds.	3942—Chase vs. Cushing.
2562—Calton et al. vs. Lane et al.	4066—Bagley vs. Phelps.
2794—Bank of Toronto vs. Chace, &c.	4198—Zann vs. Kent.
3026—Harper, Jr., et al., vs. Taylor et al.	4206—Claflin et al. vs. Gemer
3116—Grannis vs. Cooper.	4212—Peckham vs. Banks.
3160—Secor et al. vs. Spielman et al.	4222—Mayer vs. Simmons et al.
3176—Olivett et al. vs. Reed.	4352—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer et al.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy impd.	4380—Kopper vs. Moore et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Toklas vs. Sheyer.	183—Cameron vs. Mason.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson.	295—Couron vs. Coleman, ex'r, &c.
187—Cameron vs. Buckmaster.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Kohn vs. Obermeier.	197—Nassau Bank vs. Broadway Bank.
70—Presdee vs. Presdee.	209—Wilkes vs. Tallman et al
96—Tiffany et al. vs. Ree.	241—Wortman vs. Marryfield et al.
98—Peabody vs. Hart et al.	
107—Lamoro vs. Leland et al.	
185—Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3852—Ferrier vs. American Glass Silvering Co.	3922—Kennedy et al. vs. Broadhead.
3906—Beck vs. Kinstler.	3924—Latson vs. Murray et al.
3912—Speyers vs. Lambert.	3926—Natl. Refining &c. Co. Pittsburg, vs. Burns.
3914—Prendergast vs. Jackson.	3928—Maissner vs. Meyer.
3916—Cantwell vs. Ross Prest.	3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
2918—Hartough et al. vs. Ferguson.	2332—Burk vs. Griffin et al.
3920—Citizens' Bank vs. Broadhead.	3334—Demott vs. Mullen.
	3336—Schroeder vs. Krasten.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Tacker vs. Foster.	9—Hoogland vs. Birdseye.
2—McMahon vs. Rauhr.	10—Wood vs. Barnard.
3—Hoggett vs. Cockroft et al.	11—Miller vs. Hyatt.
4—White vs. Hogan.	12—Joseph vs. Lowenstein.
5—Brown vs. Simmons.	13—Pond vs. Clark et al.
6—Stoney vs. Farmers' Trans. Co.	14—Brown vs. Simmons.
7—Jones vs. Looran.	15—Wilson vs. Sturgis.
8—Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith.	16—Hall vs. Cronk.
	17—Daily vs. Melville.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—THE ACT OF JULY 1862—SEIZURE OF LAND—PROCEEDINGS PURSUANT—EX-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

The United States, appellants, vs. Simeon Hart.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico. On the 22d day of September, 1863, a libel of information was filed in the name of the United States, purporting to be under the Confiscation act of July, 1862, against certain real estate situated in the County of El Paso, Texas, the property of Hart, who was there a resident. The property was seized by the Marshal of the United States, as captor.

The District Court decreed condemnation, and the Supreme Court of the Territory reversed the decree, on the ground that the Court was without jurisdiction to make it, being without jurisdiction over real estate situate in the State of Texas.

From this decision the Government appeals, contending that by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, passed to "facilitate the collection of revenue in El Paso County, Texas, and in the Territory of New-Mexico," such jurisdiction is given. Section 2 of that act provides "That the jurisdiction of the District Court of New-Mexico shall extend over the citizens of El Paso County, Texas, only in cases not instituted by indictment, and the trial and proceedings for violations of the Revenue laws in said District Court of New-Mexico, shall be the same as in other District Courts of the United States invested with admiralty powers."

Section 3 provides "That the District Court of the Territory of New-Mexico shall have and exercise jurisdiction over all cases which shall arise in the collection district of Paso del Norte, in the administration of the Revenue laws, in the same manner as if the said district was entirely within the Territory of New-Mexico."

The claimant, Hart, submits that this legislation, extending the jurisdiction of the District Court of New-Mexico over citizens of El Paso County, Texas, in certain revenue cases, manifestly confers no jurisdiction whatever in proceedings against real estate under the Confiscation act of July 17, 1862. Nor had the District Court, as a Court of Admiralty, any jurisdiction of the subject. The doctrine is well settled, that in the trial of all cases of seizure on land, the Court sits as a Court of Common Law, and that in all cases of common law, the trial must be by jury. This cause was one of seizure on land, and there was error, therefore, in trying the cause upon testimony taken *ex parte* before a Commissioner, and without the intervention of a jury.

The seventh section of the Confiscation act, under which the process is instituted, provides that proceedings in court to secure the condemnation and sale of any property seized under the act shall be *in rem*, and "shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and these "proceedings" are obviously proceedings in the course of practice adopted by the district courts in cases of seizure *in rem*.

These propositions are argued at considerable length.

Mr. Ashton for the United States; Mr. Leech for claimant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SUIT AGAINST CONSUL—PLEADING—JURISDICTION OF STATE COURT—MORTGAGE.

Charles Sagory vs. J. Fritz Wissman, Administrator, &c., of Frederick Wissman, deceased.—This was a suit at common law. The declaration was in debt for $40,000. The first count alleged that the defendant Frederick Wissman was Consul of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and was founded on a bond executed by him to the plaintiff on Sept. 30, 1851, for $40,000. To this the defendant set up by plea that the bond was secured by a mortgage on lands in Buckingham County, Va., conditioned that if the debt were not paid the plaintiff might enter on the lands and sell them and pay his debt, and that, on April 6, 1858, after the debt became due, the plaintiff did enter upon the lands, which exceeded the debt in value, to sell them, and might have done so and paid the debt, but that, instead of that, he has ever since remained in possession and claimed to be sole owner, and has received the rents and profits, whereby the debt is paid.

The plaintiff, by replication to the plea, set up that on July 4, 1855, the defendant filed a bill in Chancery in the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, against the Buckingham Gold Company, setting up that he, as owner of the lands, under the mortgage, had contracted to sell them to the Company, which had gone into possession, but had made default in paying for them, and praying that the lands might be sold by decree of the Court; and that, by supplemental bill, filed Sept. 18, 1856, this plaintiff was made a party and filed his answer, and he on June 3, 1857, after default in the payment of the mortgage, filed a bill in chancery in said Court, "in the nature of a cross bill" against the defendant and others, for the purpose of selling the lands unless the defendant should redeem; that the de-

fendant appeared and answered the bill, and admitted its allegations; that all the bills came on to be heard together, and it was decreed that unless the defendant should pay $24,800 to the plaintiff within sixty days the defendant should be foreclosed from redeeming and the premises should be sold, and the plaintiff might become the purchaser; that on Dec. 24, 1857, the lands were sold to the plaintiff under the decree, leaving a deficiency on the mortgage of $18,399 75, and that the plaintiff took possession of the lands under that decree, and not otherwise.

To this replication the defendant filed two rejoinders, the first setting up that the State Court in Virginia had no jurisdiction of the cause, the defendant being a foreign Consul, and the second setting up that the bill filed by plaintiff in the State Court in Virginia was not a cross bill.

To these rejoinders the plaintiff demurred, and the cause came up for hearing on the demurrers.

The plaintiff also claimed that although both of the rejoinders should be held good, yet the defendant's plea was bad, and therefore as the defendant committed the first fault by pleading a plea out of which the rejoinders grew, judgment must be rendered against him on both the demurrers.

Held by the Court—That the courts of the States have no jurisdiction of a suit against a foreign Consul; that it appears by the replication that the suit brought by the plaintiff in the State Court of Virginia was an original suit; that the replication does not state that the bill filed by the plaintiff was a cross bill, but that it was a bill "in the nature of a cross bill;" that on the facts stated in the replication the bill filed by the plaintiff was not a cross bill, but was an original bill for relief. (Story's Eq. Pol., Sec. 400, note 4.) That therefore if the defendant was a foreign Consul the State Court had no jurisdiction of the suit and no jurisdiction to make the decree in question so far as it barred the defendant's equity of redemption; that the demurrer to the first rejoinder must be overruled.

That the demurrer to the second rejoinder on the ground that it does not put in issue any matter of fact alleged in the replication is good; that the replication avers that the plaintiff's bill was in the nature of a cross bill and the rejoinder avers that it was not a cross bill; that this demurrer is therefore allowed.

That the defendant's plea is clearly bad; that it does not show that the mortgagee took possession of the premises by way of strict foreclosure, either under a decree or under the mortgage, (Spenser vs. Harford, 4 Wendell, 381; Morgan vs. Plum, 9 Wendell, 287;) that it sets up nothing which shows that the defendant's equity of redemption in the lands is barred or foreclosed or affected; that the defendant could, for aught that is shown by the plea, file a bill to redeem the mortgage, and if the plaintiff should, in defence, set up the facts which are averred in this plea, they would be no defence to the bill, and they are therefore no defence to this suit; that the plaintiff has a right—notwithstanding the facts set up in the plea, and although he may have entered into and retained possession of the lands, under the circumstances and for the purpose set forth in the plea—to pursue any concurrent remedy which he has to recover the debt from the defendant, subject of course to the right of the plaintiff to redeem the mortgage, and to compel the plaintiff to sell the lands and apply the proceeds on the debt. The defendant has no right to complain. He could have paid his debt. He gave the plaintiff the right to enter for security, subject to the obligation to sell. He can enforce that obligation; but he cannot claim, as he does in this plea, that such entry paid the debt because the lands were of more value than the debt.

That the plea being bad, the plaintiff did not cure the defect by replying to it, and there must be judgment for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. Evarts; for defendant, Mr. Nash.

DUTIES ON INLAND FREIGHTS.

Benjamin B. Hutton vs. *Augustus Schell*.—In this case, in which a trial was had a few weeks since, a general verdict was found for the plaintiff. The action was to recover back duties alleged to have been illegally exacted by the defendant as Collector on goods imported by the plaintiff, and the questions involved were whether the plaintiff was bound to add to his invoice inland freight and more than usual commissions. The amount of the plaintiff's recovery was directed to be ascertained by a reference. On the reference the plaintiff presented an invoice on which it appeared that the Collector had added 90 francs for inland freight from Paris to Havre, and also other charges. It appeared that no protest was made at the time, but that on a previous entry the plaintiff had protested as follows: "We also protest against the payment of duty on the additions made to the annexed entry for inland freight or charges because said goods were invoiced free on board, and the prices named in the invoice include all charges and expenses to the port of exportation, and we pay no separate expense or charge on said goods. You are hereby notified that we desire and intend this protest to apply to all future similar importations made by us."

The goods in the entry in question were not invoiced "free on board."

Counsel for the respective parties differing on the question whether, under the ruling of the Judge who tried the cause, the protest was sufficient as to the item added, for "inland freight," the referee submitted the facts to the Judge, whose decision is as follows:

The protest set forth in the foregoing statement against the payment of duties on inland freight is sufficient, because any duty imposed on inland freight is illegal. I am surprised that there should be any misconception of the rule I laid down upon that subject. In the opinion on file in your office I say, "It is immaterial, as to inland freight, whether the invoice shows that the goods were free on board or not, for we have already seen that inland freight was no more dutiable than coastwise or ocean freight."

For plaintiff, Mr. E. D. Smith; for defendant, Mr. Simon Towle.

THE SHERRY CASE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The jury in the sherry case came in at 2:20 P. M. yesterday afternoon, after being out twenty-six hours. They failed to agree, standing six for the claimants and five for the Government. [It will be remembered that one juror was discharged on account of sickness during the trial.] The Court regretted that their deliberation had resulted in a disagreement, but presumed it would be useless to send them out again. The jury were therefore discharged.

For the Government, District-Attorney S. G. Courtney, Assistant District-Attorney Ethan Allen, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. G. Choate and Mr. Chittenden. For the claimants, E. C. Benedict, E. W. Stoughton, Sydney Webster and James B. Craig.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

Rufus Hatch vs. *The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company*.—This case came up again yesterday at the opening of the Court on the defendants' motion to dissolve the injunction. Arguments were heard from Mr. Burrell, for the plaintiff, against the motion, and from Mr. Charles O'Conor, for the defendants, in favor of the motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Yesterday there were but twenty-nine cases presented for consideration, and of these very few were of any special importance or public interest. The chief event of the morning was

A SUGGESTION FROM MR. BERGH.

Anton Frank had been arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals, the specification made by Mr. Bergh being that the prisoner had driven through Centre-street with a truck loaded with dressed carcases, but also containing a live calf so tied to the rail of the truck as to choke and torture the animal. A *sotto voce* discussion ensued between Mr. Bergh and Justice Dowling as to whether tying the calf constituted cruelty on the part of Frank; the Justice seeming to think that the calf itself was responsible for whatever discomfort it experienced, by pulling back on the rope, and thus choking itself. Mr. Bergh quoted the ordinance of the Board of Health forbidding the tying of animals in vehicles under any circumstances, and then proceeded to state that he presumed that public opinion was not yet sufficiently advanced for him to urge another aspect of the case, which was undoubtedly as pregnant of cruelty as the tying. The Justice desiring to know to what he referred, Mr. Bergh replied that it was the placing of a live animal in the same vehicle with a carcase. There can be no doubt, he said, that the animal, under such circumstances, suffered to as great an extent as would a man confined in a wagon with a number of dead, uncoffined human beings. Mr. Bergh stated that he had lately received a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Boston sustaining this theory, and urging the application of the law of cruelty to animals to such cases, but he had thus far refrained, because he did not think he would be sustained by public approval. Justice DOWLING coincided with this view, and the prisoner, Frank, was fined $5 for tying the calf.

PUNCH'S PARTIALITY.

Denis Mahay, gray-headed, small in build, uncertain on his feet and quavering in his voice, came to the stand to say that he had been beaten by Patrick Powers, a remarkably lusty youth. "And why did he beat you?" "Sure, yer Honor, it was because I said it was wronging his employer he had been; an' it was himself that towl'd me that same, an' that the Father Confessor wouldn't give him absolution." Punch, surnamed John, was called as a witness for the defence, and stated how Mahay had aggravated poor Powers, calling him "robber," "thafe of the night," and daring him out to fight, whereupon Powers had given him a slight push that toppled him over on a snow-bank. The Court thought Punch might be partial, but that at any rate Powers must use his powers with more discretion, and not attack one old enough to be his grandfather. The prisoner was fined $10.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Catharine M. Clifton, residing at No. 37 Chambers-street, was awakened by a noise in her room, and saw a man rumaging through one of her bureau drawers, which he had taken out and placed on the floor. Upon her giving an alarm he blew out the light and attempted to escape, but was intercepted. The prisoner gave the name of Edward Cook, denied his presence on the occasion, but afterwards admitted the suspicious circumstances, and attempted to explain them by the conventional story that he was drunk, and his friend was drunk, and they were endeavoring to see each other home, and he had lost his way. The Court sent him to the Penitentiary for six months that he might have time to invent something better, or at least having more of the odor of freshness.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Lott.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF INSURANCE.

Aaron Degrauw vs. *The National and other Insurance Companies*.—This suit is brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of the sum of $44,863 17, being the amount of insurance claimed by him to be due by the National, the American, the Firemen's, the Niagara, the Grocers', the Mechanics' and the Metropolitan Insurance Companies. It appears that the mansion of plaintiff was located at Jamaica; that it was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d of May, 1867. Judge Armstrong, of Jamaica, opened for the plaintiff. He said that the mansion was one of the finest and largest of its class, and was full of the finest furniture. It was erected by the late Abijah Mann, by day's work, and no pains were spared in its erection to make it comfortable and elegant. It was claimed that the insurance policy of the house was $20,000, and that the value of the house was from $10,000 to $15,000 more; that the insurance on the furniture was $11,000, and that the true value of the furniture was much greater. As large as the house was, there was not a room which did not have water and speaking tubes. The house was extravagantly furnished, and contained remembrances of the living and the dead. Among other precious relics lost there was the picture of a deceased babe. At the time of the conflagration Mr. Degraw and his wife were absent from home, and the relatives who were in the house barely escaped with their lives.

The insurance companies put in a general answer, claiming that the property was overvalued, and that the fire was fraudulently procured.

Mr. Degrauw is a gentleman who, it appears, has incurred the displeasure of many persons in Jamaica, owing to his political, business and social standing in the community. There is considerable interest manifested in the case, and there is a powerful array of counsel engaged.

Judge John A. Armstrong and Mr. S. T. Parsons, for plaintiff; Messrs. Alexander J. Throop, and G. T. Jenks, for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 26.

By Judge Ingraham.

Rabbit vs. Fraser; motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew.

Jones et al. vs. Butler et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 26.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Charles F. Moulton et al. vs. Gustav de McCarty et al.; motion granted, without costs.

Wright C. Galpin vs. Luther F. Harris; motion granted, with costs, to the defendant.

Alexander W. Shephard vs. Isaack Martin; motion granted.

Thomas Carey et al. vs. W. E. Snoddy et al.; commission.

By Judge Jones.

Edwin R. Wiggins vs. The Rider Horse Nail Company; default opened on terms. See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 26.

By Judge Barrett.

Stewart vs. Isador; motion granted, but with leave to the plaintiff to discontinue, without costs. See opinion.

Cuppre vs. Lichtenstadter; motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to apply for an amendment of the summons upon payment of such costs.

Perkins vs. Cooke; motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Hill vs. Zerwig; defendant committed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 26, 1868.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...	110⅝	20 Cent. Nat. Bank..	104
20,000 U. S. 6s '81, C....	110⅝	20 West. U. Tel	33⅞
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62........b30	110⅜	200 do.	33⅝
		200 Pacific Mail.....b30	108
330,000 do.	109⅝	50 do.	107⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65........New	106⅞	10 do.	107⅛
		100 do.	107⅛
25,000 do.	106⅝	500 do.	107⅛
1,000 do.	106⅝	200 do. s3	107⅜
10,000 do.	106⅝	100 do. s3	107
14,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	107⅛	600 do.	107⅛
		200 Atlantic Mail	88⅝
29,000 do.	107⅝	100 Union Nav. Co.	21⅝
2,500 do.	107⅝	100 do.	21⅝
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅜	100 do. b10	21
10,000 do. ......Small	100⅜	10 Bos. Water P.	15⅞
25,000 do.	100⅜	200 Adams Ex.	74
500 do.	100⅜	100 do.	74⅛
13,500 U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New Issue	106⅞	20 Am. Ex.	68
		100 Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛
20,000 do.	107	100 do.	34⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅝	200 do.	34⅛
		200 do.	34⅝
		200 Reading R.	90
13,000 do.	107⅝	200 Mich. Cen.	113
4,000 do.	107⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109⅜	1200 N. Y. Cen.	117⅛
		2200 do.	117⅞
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅜	300 do. b30	119⅜
		100 do. b3	118
1,000 do.	105⅜	400 do.	118
5,000 do. ......3d Ser	105½	100 do. b60	120
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	98	100 do. b15	118⅜
500 City 6s, '87	101	100 do. ......cal b3	117⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65	100 do.	117⅛
15,000 do.	64⅞	800 Erie R.	68
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	86⅜	100 do. c	68⅛
8,000 N. Car. 6s......x-c	58	500 do. s3	68
1,000 do.	57	100 do. ......2d call	68⅛
15,000 N. C. S. 6s, new	57	100 do.	68
2,000 Missouri 6s	87	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
2,000 Chic. & N.W.S.F. Bds	95	100 Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
		100 M. & St. P.	53⅝
4,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	87⅛	100 do.	53⅝
3,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73	400 Mil. & St.P. Pf.	69
2,000 Gt. W. 2d M	77	25 do.	69
5,000 O. & M. 1st M.	92	20 Tol. W. & W.	47⅛
5,000 C. & G.E. 1st M.	86	100 do.	47⅛
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	101
100 Bank of Commerce	118	500 Ohio & Miss......b3	29⅜
40 Ocean Bank	102½	30 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	28
5 Fourth National	104⅜	100 Del. L. & W.	113⅝
5 do.	104⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅝	200 Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. b30	119
		500 do.	118
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅛	100 do. b60	120
		400 do. b9	118⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108	400 do.	118⅛
		100 do.	118
15,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new issue	106⅛	100 do. s60	118⅜
		100 do.	118⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67......New issue	106⅞	500 do. b20	119⅜
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅝	400 Erie R.	69
5,000 Tr. N. 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅜	400 Reading R.	90⅜
		200 do.	90
40,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64⅞	200 Adams Ex.	74⅛
30,000 do.	64⅝	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	87⅛
13,000 do. ......2d call	64	100 do.	87⅛
10,000 do.	63⅝	600 Clev. & Pitts	91
30,000 Missouri 6s......b3	87⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜
10,000 do.	87⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅛
300 Quicksilver	24⅛	20 P., F. W. & C.	101⅜
25 Pacific Mail	106	100 do.	102
100 do.	105⅛	300 Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅜
100 Atlantic Mail	88	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	42
100 do.	88⅛	500 N. J. Cen. R.	117⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

40 Am. Ex	68	400 Erie R.	67⅞
100 Adams Ex	74	200 do. b3	67⅞
300 Pacific Mail	107⅞	800 do.	67⅛
100 do. c	107⅞	200 do.	67⅛
100 do. b10	108	300 do.	67⅝
50 do.	107⅜	800 do.	67⅞
100 do. b15	108⅜	100 Tol., W. & W.	47
200 do.	107⅜	200 Mil. & St. P.	53
50 do. b3	108	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅜
100 do. c	107⅜	100 P., F. W. & Ch.	101⅜
100 Atlantic Mail	88⅛	100 O. & Miss. R.	29⅜
100 do.	88⅜	100 do.	29⅜
100 W. U. Tel.	33⅝	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅜
100 do.	33⅝	600 Cleve. & Pitts	89⅝
200 Reading R.	90	200 do.	90
200 N. Y. Cen. c	117⅜	200 Clev. & Tol.	102⅜
500 do.	117⅜	200 do. c	102⅜
400 do. c	117⅝	100 C., R. I. & P.	91⅜
100 do. b3	117⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	74
800 do.	117⅜	500 do.	74⅜
400 do. c	117⅜	100 do. b10	74⅜
600 do.	117⅜	100 do. c	74⅜
100 do. b15	118⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex.	34	200 West. U. Tel. b30	33⅝
300 Pacific Mail	105⅜	300 Erie R.	68⅛
200 do. c	105⅜	200 do. b3	68⅛
400 do.	105⅜	600 do.	68⅛
100 do. b3	105⅜	200 do. b30	69
100 Atlantic Mail	88⅛	300 do. c	68⅛
100 do. c	88	200 do.	69
100 do.	88	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69
300 N. Y. Cen.	117⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅜
200 do. c	117⅞	200 Cl. & Tol	102⅜
100 do. b3	117⅞	400 do.	102⅜
100 do. b15	118⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	91
300 do.	117⅜	500 Chi. R. I. & P.	91⅜
200 Reading R.	90	500 C. & N. W. R. Pf. b30	75
100 Ohio & M. R.	29⅜	200 do.	74
100 do. c	29⅜	400 do. c	74

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800 Pac. Mail	106	500 Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅜
100 West. U. Tel	34⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	91⅜
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜	200 do. b10	91⅜
500 Erie R.	69⅛	100 do. s3	91⅜
200 do. b3	69⅜	200 Clev. & Tol.	102⅜
400 do. s3	69⅜	300 Chic. & R. I & P.	91⅝
200 Reading R.	90⅜	200 do.	91⅜
100 P., F. W. & C. b3	102	200 do. b30	92⅜
800 M. S. & N. I.	87⅜	200 do. b5	92
100 do. b5	88	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅜
100 do. s3	87⅜		

THURSDAY, March 25—P. M.

The rates for money to the Brokers to-day were 7@10 ℔ cent. The outside figure represents the equivalent of 7 ℔ cent. where the interest is stipulated to be paid in Gold. Many of the Stockholders continue to borrow in this way, though the practice was less general to-day than earlier in the week. The pressure altogether shows some mitigation, and the high rates of interest have attracted considerable money from outside parties of wealth, who either leave them with their Brokers or invest in the Public Funds at the reduced quotations. The neighboring cities are also lending money to the New-York Bankers and Brokers at 7 ℔ cent, and although most of our own Banks plead poverty this week, a number of the large establishments are lending with a fair measure of freedom, some of them on Gold Interest and others at 7 ℔ cent. Currency Interest. The Gold Room Brokers who are *long* of Gold were paying from 7 to 10 ℔ cent. to carry out their balances. These terms were less favorable than yesterday when the Cash Gold was not so abundant as to-day. The sales of the day were steady at 138¼ @138⅜@138½@138¼ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are quoted a shade firmer, at 109⅜@109½ for 60-day bankers' on London. The Public Funds, with the exception of the 5-20s of 1862, which were pressed on sale for Cash or on 30-day Options, closed with more firmness, and the dealers, generally, were less pressed for money. The Treasury Office again bought moderately of 7-30 ℔ cents, at about 105½ ℔ cent. The Assistant-Treasurer reports his Currency balances as too much reduced to buy at present with much freedom. At the close of the day there was an improved feeling in regard to the Money pressure, and the condition of the market which was treated by one or two of our cotemporaries yesterday as "critical," in consequence of the unexpected adverse action at the Clearing House, has evidently passed the critical stage to-day, and this without reference to the question started on Friday night of Treasury relief and twice negatived since by the Associated Banks.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange opened in the morning with some disposition to sell New-York Central and Erie at lower figures, on the prospect of another tight day for Money, and the first transactions were at 116⅞@117 and at 66⅞@67, respectively, but the bidding almost immediately improved, and before 12 o'clock 118 @118⅛ and 68½@⅜ ℔ cent. were the quotations. The differences in the Western Roads and in Reading were less marked, although the general list improved on the early sales. In the afternoon Central sold up to 118⅜ and Erie to 69⅛ ℔ cent., and Reading and the Western Roads were in good demand. The Border State Bonds were depressed on North Carolinas, and for the first time since the present Money pressure set in Tennessees gave way and sold down to 63⅞ ℔ cent.

The movement in Erie was partially influenced to-day by rumors from Albany, in regard to the probable reports from the Assembly and Senate Committees. It is difficult to understand, however, why any serious distrust should be felt as to the ultimate just and proper action of the Legislature upon the palpable frauds and other gross wrongs perpetrated upon this property, in view of the mass of testimony, nearly all to one purport, now before these Committees.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Railways were firm; the Public Funds and Gold steady. There was a heavy decline in Pacific Mail to-day, from which there was no recovery at the close.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅜	Missouri	87	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅜	109⅜	Northwest	64	64
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	106⅜	106⅜	N. West Pref	73⅝	74⅜
N. Y. Central	117⅛	118⅜	Rock Island	91⅜	91⅞
Erie	67⅛	68⅞	Fort Wayne	101⅜	102
Hudson	134	135	W. U. Telegraph	33⅜	34
Reading	89⅜	90⅜	M'chants' Union	34	34⅜
Mich. Southern	87⅜	87⅜	St. Paul Pref	68⅜	69⅜
Ohio and Miss	29⅜	29⅜	St. Paul Com	53	54
Pittsburgh	89⅜	91⅜	Pacific Mail	108	105⅜
Toledo	102⅜	102⅜	American Gold	138⅜	138⅜
Tenn 6s, new	65⅛	63⅞	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. 1868	138⅜	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅞
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	138⅜	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅞
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	110⅜	5-20 coup. '67	106⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅜	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	107
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	10-40 reg.	100⅜
5-20 cou., small, 1862	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s reg	108⅜	Indiana 5 ℔ c	92
N. Y. Bounty 7s coup	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1872-78	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	68
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	66
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	103	Tennessee new bds	64⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., ex-c	48⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Georgia 6s	72⅜
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86⅜
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	57
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	57
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	California 7s	135⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois war loan	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of the Repub	113½
Merchants'	118	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	124	Hanover	112
America	137	Market	115
Phenix	105⅜	Shoe and Leather	112½
National	112	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	113⅜	Commonwealth	108
Commerce	117	Central National	104
Mec. B. Association	116	First National	206
Ocean	102⅜	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	104¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Han. & St. J. con	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 2d M	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103⅜	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876	117	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	117	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅞
Erie 1st M. Ex	103	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	73
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	103	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	73
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¼
Harlem 1st M. 1869-'72	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅜
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c.	101⅜	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88⅜
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	87	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,759,514 86; total payments, $3,038,381 99; balance, $100,847,335 80. The receipts include for Customs, $384,000; for Gold Notes, $102,000.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Messrs. Azariah Boody, Isaac Knox, A. C. Divin, Wm. A. Stephens, W. Courtright, W. Mason, H. H. Ward, Frederick Billings, W. Colburn, H. H. Baxter, Levi Parsons, G. T. M. Davis and J. P. Robinson. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: For President, AZARIAH BOODY; for Vice-President, Levi Parsons; for Treasurer, Wm. A. Stephens; for Secretary, Charles F. Manson; for Engineer, Jas. P. Robinson.

Mr. CLIFFORD F. EAGLE was elected to-day a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The London papers, of March 14, by the Cunard steamer to-day report as follows of the Banks of England and France:

"The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 11 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,612,945	Increase	£2,251
Public deposits	4,856,122	Increase	148,105
Other deposits	20,326,190	Increase	412,361
Government Securities	13,268,079	No change.	
Other Securities	17,572,261	Increase	60,547
Notes unemployed	11,701,950	Increase	21,060

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,175,015, being a decrease of £418,365; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,179,530, showing an increase of £43,338 when compared with the previous return.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending March 12, shows the following changes, as compared with that of last week:

		Francs.
Cash	Increase	10,000,000
Private accounts	Increase	4,500,000
Treasury balance	Increase	200,000
Advances stationary—		
Bills discounted	Decrease	15,000,000
Notes	Decrease	10,000,000

These returns show a further increase of £400,000 in the stock of bullion, raising the sum now held to £45,665,000. At the same time the total absence of courage among all classes as regards commercial or financial operations, continues to be indicated by another falling off of £600,000 in the amount of bills discounted. Meanwhile the steady price of the Rentes, in face of the large pending loan, would seem to warrant an assumption that this want of courage is due rather to the disasters of the money market during the past two years than to any political apprehensions."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., bearing 6 per cent. interest and principal payable in gold, for sale at par, and accrued interest, in currency. Descriptive pamphlets furnished. FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents C. P. R. R., No. 5 Nassau-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., No. 171, 25x87.6	$20,800
East Broadway, s. s., 47.7 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.6x90	15,500
Grand-st., No. 570, 25x75	13,700
Manhattan-st., n. e. s., 89.8 ft. s. of 10th-av., 25x100	2,300
Madison-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x96	20,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100	18,300
8th-st., n. s., 200 ft. of 2d-av., 25x85.11 } 9th-st., s. s., 200 ft. of 2d-av., 25x93.11 }	25,000
10th-st. and Av. C, n. e. cor., 83x19.9⅜x31x52x19.9⅜	21,000
19th-st., s. s., 104 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x70	15,000
W. 28th-st., No. 404, 18x98.8	11,000
28th-st., s. s., 163.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	11,950
31st-st., n. s., 194.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.5x98.9	28,000
37th-st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.6x98.9	$2,500
40th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 12.6x98.9	3,000
41st-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	13,000
44th-st., s. s., 3.0 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4	19,500
45th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	8,600
50th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	14,700
55th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	28,000
56th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	20,000
59th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 43.9xhalf the block	6,000
66th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 265x112, ten lots	70,000
72d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 204x100, eight lots	32,000
77th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x102.2	1,875
77th-st., n. s., 317.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x102.2	7,400
77th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., ¼ share, 75x102.2	937
78th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 1st-av., 60x102.2	4,050
100th-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.11, 2 lots	5,000
108th-st. and 4th-av., n. w. cor., 22 lots, 201.10x250.5	22,000
116th-st., n. s., 602.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11	9,000
118th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 4 lots	Nom.
146th-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 199.10x100, 8 lots	23,000
156th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w of 10th-av.	nom.
158th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av.	nom.
156th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 30x50	nom.
157th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av.	nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 20x70	5,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 20x70	5,500
1st-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 22d-st., 24.2½x96	14,400
2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x80	13,000
9th-av. and 123d-st., n. e. cor., 4 lots, 100x100.11	3,500
9th-av., e. s., 79 ft. n. of 25th-st., 19.9x125	12,500
Lot No. 604, Rapelye estate, 25x98.9	2,500
Lot No. 44, "Kingston's Draft," 15x25	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Brevoort Hall, third floor, 5 years, per year	$350
Catharine-st., No. 14, 5 years, per year	400
Chrystie-st., No. 22, basement, and second floor of No. 25, 2 years, per year	900
Hester-st., No. 93, 1 year, per year	750
E. Houston-st., No. 185, 3 years, per year	1,400
Hudson-st., No. 271, 5 years, per year	1,600
Prince-st., No. 190, 5 years, per year	1,100
West-st., No. 84, 5 years, per year	1,000
35th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, 10 years, per year	250
W. 38th-st., No. 312½, 3 years, per year	750
2d-av., No. 31, 2 years and 7 mos., per year	1,000
3d-av., No. 757, 3 years, per year	750
4th-av., No. 83, 5 years, per year	1,500
10 lots, C. C. Moore's estate, 21 years, per year	2,450

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., No. 327, house and lot	$6,300
Dean-st., n. s., 150 feet w. of Bond-st., 40x100	5,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100	7,500
Hamilton-st., e. s., 62.1 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20.1x72	7,500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of New-York-av., 25x85.6	1,250
Henry and Baltic sts., s. w. corner, 25x100, q. c.	840
Henry-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Woodhull-st., 22x189	13,500
Jamaica-road, s. s., 108 ft. w. of Rapelyea-st. 54x136x54x151	1,400
Jefferson-st., n. s., 800 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x200	7,200
O-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100, q. c.	nom.
O-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	342
Powers-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,800
President-st., n. s., 2.0 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 75x262	3,300
Ryerson-st., w. s., 146.9 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x86.6⅜x27.4½x97.8	4,900
Skillman-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	850
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Partition-st., 25x100	3,000
William-st., s. w. s., 356.8 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x75	3,200
Willow-st., No. 27, house and lot	6,500
South 1st-st., s. w. s., 75 ft. s. e. of 11th-st., 25x95	2,200
Carlton-av., e. s., 109 ft. n. of Green-av., 56x16x44x52x100x36	3,600
Division-av., s. s., 40.5 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 84x27x64x20	4,000
Division-av., s. s., 60.5 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 84x20	4,000
Division-av., s. s., 100.5 feet w. of Harrison-av., 76x8x12x11x84x20	4,000
Flushing-av., s. s. 257 ft. w. of Division-av., 20x100	4,550
Grand-av., w. s., 160 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	1,600
Johnson and Green avs., s. e. cor., 39x200	3,000
Johnson and Greene avs., s. e. corner, 200x200x200x390	[illegible]
Park-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	650
Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., s. e. corner, 20.6x92	17,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 20.6 ft. e. of Ryerson-st., 92x20.6x20x131.6x112x111	76,120
4th-av., e. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 37th-st., 25x100	560

Leases Recorded.

Sands-st., No. 73, n. s., 5 years, per year	$300
Powers-st., s. s., No. 112, house, 3 years, per year	480
Fulton-st., No. 294, 5 years, per year	4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County—Jersey City.

Harrison-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Washington-st., 175x200	$35,000

Hoboken.

Lot No. 8, block No. 47; lot No. 26, block No. 36; lot No. 11, block No. 26; lot No. 1, block No. 129; lot No. 25, block No. 89; lot No. 9, block No. 61; lot No. 25, block No. 120; lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, block No. 129, and lot No. 1, block No. 144, of Coster's estate	2,562

Hudson City.

Charles-st., n. s., lot No. 21, map Johnsonville, 25x100	275
Colden-st., n. s., lot No. 11, block No. 3, Montgomery's Map, 25x100	4,500
Beacon-av., n. s., lot No. 2, block 102, 25x60	500
Lot No. 19, block "E," near Reservoir, 25x100	400

Greenville.

Greenville-av., s. s., lots 57 and 50, 25x—	2,900

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 26, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	168
Flour, bbls	8,727	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	603	Pork, bbls	1,260
Cornmeal, bags	1,548	Cut Meats, pkgs	921
Wheat, bushels	440	Lard, pkgs	1,016
Corn, bushels	65,967	Beef, tcs. and bbls	336
Rye, bushels	60	Whisky, bbls	40
Oats, bushels	1,340	Petroleum, bbls	2,120

ASHES—Have been in more demand at $8 37 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after at very firm prices, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8½c. @13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c. @20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb. 2,850 bags were reported sold, including 2,500 bags at auction.

COTTON—Has been actively inquired for, especially by shippers and speculators, at a further advance in prices, the market closing decidedly strong, with an upward tendency on reduced offerings. The aggregate sales since our last have been 5,972 bales, including 814 bales to spinners, 3,377 bales to shippers, and 1,781 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling	25½	25¾	26¼@26½
Good Middling	26¾	27	27¼@27½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,118
Receipts last week	21,732
Receipts preceding week	29,117
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	272,028
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	497,540
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	125,100
Exports since Sept. 1	270,875
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	107,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,497,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,201,000
Exports same time 1866-7	887,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	338,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	575,000

EGGS—Have been less plenty, and have been in good request at firmer prices, including Jersey extra brands, 34c.@35c.; State and Pennsylvania, 33c.@34c.; ordinary Western, 32c.@33c.; Western, by express, 33c.; Southern, 32c.@33c.; Canada, 32c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Choice Apples are much reduced in stock and command higher rates. Cranberries of good quality are moving more readily. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $6@$6 50; Apples, Greenings, $6@6 50; Apples, Baldwins, $6@$6 50; Apples, Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are unchanged. Unpeeled Peaches are in better demand. Small fruits are quiet. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 40c.@42c.; Blackberries, 13½c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been in good request at rather firmer and buoyant prices. Other descriptions have been quiet, but without marked change in value. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 65; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10 10@$10 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 50 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 10@$9 65
Extra State	10 10@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 80@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 30@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $9 25@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in less request, yet steady; sales have been reported of 450 sacks at $12 50@$14 50 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 75@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather more request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 85 for Western; $5 90@$5 95 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $3 50@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in much better demand, chiefly for export, at firmer prices, especially for choice lots of Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels, including choice to extra Amber Spring (Green Bay,) part at $2 58, delivered; No. 1 Spring at $2 48@$2 50, chiefly at $2 50, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 37@$2 42, delivered; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 67½, and White California at $3 15 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less sought after and quoted partially lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 48,500 bushels at $1 25@$1 29 for New Mixed Western, $1 27 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 28@$1 30½ for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 20@$1 27 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 20@$1 24½ for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet at former rates. Oats are in active speculative demand; prices are firmer and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@85½c., closing at 85½c., in store, ℔ bushel. Beans are scarce and firmly held. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 75@$5 85; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 60@$5 70; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 75@$5 85; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in very moderate request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 15 @$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in slack demand at 80c.@$1 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former rates, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c. @30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c. @30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in rather better request at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and quoted firm, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weighs, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Porto Rico at 60c.@76c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@65½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3 06½@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and rather heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 20; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request at 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c. @41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The demand for Potatoes is good and rates are again firmer, although the market is now fully supplied. We quote: Peach Blows, $4 50 @$5; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$5; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4 25; Mercers, $4 75@$5 25; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl.; Onions, Red, $8 50@$9; Onions, White, $9@$9 50; Turnips, Russia, $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, ℔ 100, $8@$12.

POULTRY—Poultry is scarce and prices have improved, with a good demand. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 28c.@25c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 10c.@16c.; Ducks, 20c.@26c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate speculative and limited trade demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 70, closing at $24 62, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 62@$23 75, chiefly at $23 62, for Old Mess; $23 50@$23 75 for Thin Mess; $22 50 @$22 75 for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do. do.; $20 25@$20 87 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand and firm in price. Sales, 380 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand, partly for export, at uniform prices; sales have been reported since our last of 340 boxes at 12½c.@12½c. for Cumberlands; 13¼@13½c. for Short Rib; 13½c. for Long Clear, and 14½ for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been inactive, and tending downward; sales have been reported since our last of 620 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@17c. for inferior to very choice, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue inactive and nominal at 12½c.@12½c. for City, ℔ lb. Beef has been in active demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,190 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 50 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 75 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate request to-day, at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 265 bbls. Butter has been quiet and depressed at 45c.@58c. for poor to prime, 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@45c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is fairly active at 9c.@16½c., ℔ lb. The week's business Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 4,684 packages. The market has rated dull and heavy during the week, with a strong declining tendency. New Butter begins to arrive in sufficient quantities to impress the market, and in our next report we shall begin our quotations for the new crop. Parties holding old crop Butter are now pressing their goods forward, to be cleared before the general consumption of new fairly begins, as appearances indicate an early and full supply of new at lower prices. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	53 @55
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	50 @52
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	45 @48
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	53 @55
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	50 @52
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	45 @48
Canada	33 @35
Canada Extra	40 @43

The market for cheese has ruled firm and active during the entire week, both for export and home trade, with sales of extra qualities at prices outside of our quotations. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 11,302 boxes. With a short continuation of the present demand for cheese, there will not be a fair supply of stock to last until the advent of the new crop. The tendency of the market is upward. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	10 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	9 @10

RICE—Has attracted more attention at uniform prices, including Carolina at $10 75@$11 50; and Rangoon at $9 25@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 380 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c.; 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—Business has been on a restricted scale since our last. The available supplies of domestic have been quite limited, and held above the views of most buyers. The demand has been very moderate from the trade as well as from manufacturers. Prices have varied little. Foreign has been slow of sale within our previous range.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	47@52
⅜ and ¾ blood do.	43@46
Common and ¼ do.	38@41
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
⅜ and ¾ blood do.	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	40@43
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@31
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	38@46
No. 1	35@40
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	33@37
Southern limed pulled	30@35
Tub Washed	45@52

FREIGHTS—Have been firm, but not very brisk, to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 2,000 bales Cotton at 3s. 16d. by sail, and ¼d.@5-16d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 11,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d. ℔ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For other ports, nothing really new.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNfurnished, with closets, water, &c., on an upper story, unfurnished, between 8th and 14th sts. and Broadway and 6th avs., for a gentleman who passes a considerable portion of his time out of the City. Address C. B. S., Box No. 144 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN A GOOD LOCATION by a small family of adults, whose board of present occupants would be taken in part payment for rent. Address J. G., Station A, New-York, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SMALL unfurnished (except carpet) room with board, not to exceed in price $6 per week. Address, with particulars, M. V. J., Box No. 158 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, whose object is to aid the whole church of all denominations in the work of evangelizing the masses, will hold a public meeting, in the church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. John Hall's,) on SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Judge WILLIAM F. SMITH, of Boston, D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of this city, and others.

REV. JOHN MILES WILL PREACH for the New-York Port Society, at the corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST. BY ORDER OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

6TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of 6th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., including the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st. The corner lot is 25.5x75 feet, and the 3 lots adjoining are each 25x75 feet, and the 3 northerly lots are each 25x95 feet.

58TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the 6th-av., each 25x100.5. Also the lot south side 58th-st., 270 feet east of 6th-av. Also, 3 lots south side 58th-st., 370 feet east of 6th-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF OLD KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AND 144TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

144TH-ST.—The plot of land, with the three-story and basement dwelling-house and stable thereon, situate on the southeasterly corner of 144th-st. and Old Kingsbridge Road. The house is 25x30 feet, French roof, containing 14 rooms, and is in good order. Stable has accommodations for two horses, carriages, &c. Grape arbor and vines in the yard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND EAST 38TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV. AND 38TH-ST.—Seven lots and gores, situate on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and East 38th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Three lots of land, together with the three-story brick factory building thereon, situate on the south side of Sackett-st., 416 feet west of Van Brunt-st. The building covers the entire lots, with the exception of a small strip on the rear. Two lots adjoining the above on the easterly side, with party wall on easterly line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV.—1 lot east side of 11th-av., 33 feet 2 inches north of 56th-st., being 17 feet 3 inches front, 29 feet 5½ inches on the rear, by 100 feet in depth on the northerly and 100 feet 8 inches on southerly line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 239 WEST 36TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 36TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 239. The house contains the modern improvements. Lot, 18.6x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV. AND 109TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—Two lots on east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 4 inches south of 109th-st., and opposite Central Park.

109TH-ST.—Seven lots, south side, commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On TUESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 220 West 25th-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire furniture contained in the four-story and basement private house No. 146 4th-st., near 6th-av., viz.: Mahogany, walnut and enameled parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; lace curtains, pier mirrors; superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; carpets, oilcloths; all the beds and bedding throughout the house; kitchen furniture, china, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, glassware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at sale.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on 7th April, 1868, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as "The Worden House." D. HAWLEY Referee.

CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, March 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the steam propeller *Pioneer*. By order of DAVID WILLIAMS, Receiver. For particulars see New-York *World*.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 27, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:

4,300 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.

2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo bark *N. E. Anderson*, from Palermo.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., March 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have destrained upon the goods, machinery and effects belonging to SOLOMON, SPEAR & CO., at No. 175 Washington-st., in this district, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and assessed against said Solomon, Spear & Co. The property, consisting of a large quantity of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, both loose and in packages; tobacco cutters, presses and all the machinery and implements of a first-class tobacco factory, will be offered for sale at public auction, at United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The steam propellor D. GAZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-10 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 200 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.

Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms made known on day of sale by DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.

NYACK, March 19, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of

J. P. BEAUMONT,

to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux,	Hasenclever,	De Jonghe,
A. Guillemin,	M. Calisch,	Diaz,
Louis Meyer,	De Hueyvel,	W. Verschuur,
Seignac,	Fanny Geefs,	Carl Hoff,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Pecrus,
Bodington,	Ingenmey,	V. Chavet,
H. Baron,	Count de Bylandt,	Escosura,
Lasalle,	Shayer, Sr.,	Von Franken,
Mlle. Rosenboom,	Zeim,	Carl Hubner,
Tschaggeny,	Herm'n G. Ten Kate,	E. J. Cobbett,
L. Mignot,		Rolfe,
F. Trayer,	Isabey,	G. Armfield,
Geselschap,	A. Schelfhout,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Nordenberg,	Vautier,	And. Achenbach,
Schlesinger,	Mlle. Backhuysen	F. Roffiaen,
Klombeck,	F. Kels,	W. Amberg,
A. Dillens,	W. Rietstahl,	J. Robie,
A. Bierstadt.		Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.

UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF CARL BECKER.

A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.

AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLEMS AND VAN HOVE.

and others of great celebrity.

On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, COMPRISING TWO VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARIES, Consisting of choice editions of works in every department of literature, many privately printed and large paper works; travels; scarce histories; fine illustrated works; a large number of very scarce and valuable botanical works, &c., &c., most of the books being in the finest bindings, forming one of the richest assortments of books ever offered at auction. Among them may be mentioned: Adams' Works, 10 vols., large paper, half Russia; Akerman's Pagan Saxondom, colored plates; Alison's Works, 21 vols., full tree calf; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols., folio; British Poets and Essayists, 86 vols., large paper; British Gallery of Pictures, folio, morocco; Dore's Illustrated Bible, 2 vols., folio; Dibdin's Tour, 3 vols.; Edinburgh Review, 122 vols., half calf; Gillray's Caricatures, folio; Galerie Du Palais Pitti, 4 vols., folio; Nicholas' Orders of Knighthood, colored plates, 4 vols., folio; Nichols' Anecdotes and Literary History, 17 vols., full calf; Quarterly Review, 111 vols., half calf; Walton and Cotton's Angler, 2 vols., half morocco, &c., &c.

Also, a magnificent and unique work, viz.: "Booth's Official Account of the Battle of Waterloo, with Circumstantial Details of the Campaign in the Netherlands." Each leaf and plate inserted in Whatman's royal drawing-paper. Illustrated by 248 illustrations, including many rare portraits of distinguished notables of the time, beautifully-colored views, India-proof engravings, maps, plans and 46 original pencil drawings, by Harding. 4 vols., folio, half calf.

The whole to be sold at auction, without reserve, at the

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES,

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers,

On TEUSDAY, March 31, 1868, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., each day.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the Auctioneers.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition Monday evening.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.

On TUESDAY, 31st March, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

12 lots on northerly side of 141st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Bloomingdale Road, including the corner.

10 lots on southerly side of 84th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av. On one lot is a superior two-story frame house.

4 lots on northerly side of 83d-st., 150 feet east from 5th-av., in rear of the above.

1 lot on south side of 91st-st., 459½ feet east of 5th-av. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

10½ O'CLOCK, MONDAY, MARCH 30.

AT NO. 12 EAST 37TH-ST.,

all the ELEGANT FURNITURE therein contained including SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO, RICH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, RICH ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, Rosewood Bookcases, Pier, Mantle and Oval MIRRORS.

Artistic ornaments, rosewood extension table, china, silverplate and cutlery, hair and feather beds, blankets, linen, chamber furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

ON TUESDAY 31st, AT WEST 19TH-ST., near FIFTH-AV., all the FURNITURE therein contained.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising the entire balance of stock and including every article used by families in housekeeping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 University-place:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family relinquishing housekeeping.

Full particulars hereafter.

STEAMTUG AND BARGE AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at 6th-st. wharf, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the supervision of Brevet Col. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M.,

The propeller steamtug ARIEL, of about 45 tons register and 17-inch cylinder,

AND

the Erie barge D. MEGAN, of 115 tons register.

These boats are in good order and condition, and are sold only because they are not required for Government use.

The furniture and equipage on board will be sold with each boat.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, a large collection of modern oil paintings, small and large, favorite subjects, elegantly framed; among them may be found choice efforts by Loemans, P. Robb, Dyke, Carl Muller, Paul Ritter, Hartwick, Tom Taylor, Funster, W. H. Cooper, Jesse Talbot, T. Frere, Kennett, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the stables, No. 51 Great Jones-st.,

THE LATE MR. A. M. COZZENS'

Horses, carriages, sleigh, harness and stable furniture; also, his entire stock of wines—clarets, sherries, port, madeira, &c. One pair sorrel horses, 15.3, bang-tails. These horses, for style and action, are unsurpassed, if equaled, by any pair of horses in this City; drive together or tandem. Also a third horse: drives with either of the sorrels; an elegant brown horse, a dog cart by Wood Brothers, two sets of harness, &c., &c. Can be seen as above.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 20, 1868.

NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridge

CLOTHING.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, &c., at the highest market price, by calling or addressing a note to Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
CAMILLE. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PEGGY GREEN, DOGS OF THE MILL and LAFITTE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE and COUSIN SNEIDER. Leading characters by Mr. J. H. Budworth.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

One of the Fenian prisoners who was rescued at Manchester at the time of the riots there, has been recaptured and lodged in jail at Salford.

Petitions opposing the passage in Parliament of the Irish Reform resolutions are receiving many signatures in London.

The Prussian Government denies that Prince NAPOLEON's visit to Berlin has any political significance.

CONGRESS.

The protest of the Kentucky Legislature against excluding the Representative of that State from the House was read in the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A short Executive Session was held, after which the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the President's message vetoing the Supreme Court bill, submitted yesterday. Mr. HENDRICKS made a lengthy argument in opposition to the vetoed bill. The debate became general, during which the merits of the McArdle case were discussed very freely. The bill was finally, at 6:30 o'clock, passed over the veto by a vote of yeas 32, nays 9. During the session, the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the Tax-Exemption bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference. The Senate adjourned at the conclusion of the debate on the Supreme Court bill.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to regulate the tariff for passengers and freight on the Pacific Railroad and its branches, the question being on seconding the previous question on Mr. BRICE's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. After some debate, Mr. PRICE insisting on the previous question, Mr. WASHBURNE moved a call of the House, and demanded the yeas and nays. The House refused the call—yeas 44, nays 80. After some filibustering, the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to refer to the Railroad Committee, and it was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 50. Previous to the last vote being taken the rule prohibiting members from voting on any matter in which they are personally interested was read. A resolution authorizing the printing of 20,000 copies of J. ROSS BROWNE's report on our mineral resources was adopted. A resolution to reconsider the vote by which a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Union Pacific Railroad was ordered printed, gave rise to another lengthy debate on the subject of railroads. At its conclusion, the resolution was laid on the table. The bill providing for the admission of Alabama was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction. It will be found in our regular Congressional report. After some debate, Mr. FARNSWORTH gave notice that he would move the previous question at 3:30 o'clock to-day, until which time the debate will be continued. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Gen. HANCOCK has written a long letter to Gov. PEASE of Texas, defending his course in the Fifth Military District, and declaring that it was his duty to enforce the acts of Congress for the best interests of the Government and the people of Texas. He argues that peace exists in Texas, the Governor's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The citizens of Baltimore, yesterday, indulged in a grand celebration, in consequence of the arrival at that port of the steamship *Baltimore*—the pioneer of a new line of steamships henceforth to ply between Baltimore and Bremen. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the citizens turned out in a military and civic procession.

The Canal Bank of New-Orleans was robbed yesterday of a package containing $50,000, which had been put up to send to MORGAN & SONS of this City. The package was taken from the book-keeper's desk while he was making an entry in his books. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the money and the thief.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that all manufactories and shops of railroad companies are liable to local taxation. Only so much of their property as is indispensably necessary to running the road is exempt from such tax.

The ship-carpenters in Buffalo stopped work on Monday, and demanded an increase of wages to $3 for ten hours' work. The boatyards complied at once, but some of the shipyards demurred until yesterday, when they also agreed to the advance.

A large paper-mill at Cheneyville, Conn., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, involving a loss of $50,000.

The schooner *M. P.*, from St. Johns, N. B., for Boston, was wrecked at the mouth of the Penobscot Bay, on the 21st of March. The Captain and the crew were saved after being on an uninhabited island during forty-eight hours.

Cotton was fairly active yesterday at a further improvement in prices. Wheat and Oats attracted more attention and were quoted firmer. Corn was heavy and partially cheaper. Provisions varied little in price, but were less active. Groceries were salable and firm. The freight market was steady, but quiet.

A man named HAYS was run over and killed yesterday afternoon, at Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Pittsburgh. This is the fourth employe of this Company killed within the last three days.

Gen. BUCHANAN yesterday formally assumed command of the Fifth Military District.

NATHANIEL F. JOHNSON, of South Deerfield, Mass., had his pocket picked of $4.100 in the depot in Springfield yesterday.

Rev. A. CLEGHORN delivered a lecture last evening at the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets. He took for his subject "OLIVER CROMWELL and his Times," which he treated in an able manner.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to consider the application of the New-York Bridge Company, for a subsidy of $3,000,000 from the City of Brooklyn, to aid in the building of the proposed bridge between Brooklyn and New-York, have agreed to report in favor of the application, with the understanding that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Treasurer of Brooklyn shall be added to the Board of Directors of the bridge.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, at which they adopted resolutions calling for immediate action on the part of the Legislature of the State, that the present system of railroad monopolies may be put an end to. The Chamber also sends a memorial to Albany setting forth in detail the evils complained of.

Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, has seized four hundred and eighty-one bales of Alabama cotton in this city, by direction of Deputy Commissioner HARLAND, on suspicion that the cotton was removed from the State in which it was produced on fraudulent permits.

Last evening Mr. ANDREW H. H. DAWSON delivered a lecture on the "Perils of the Hour," at Sawyer's Rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn. The argument of the lecturer was designed to prove the danger and inconsistency of placing the suffrage in the hands of the uneducated negroes of the South.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., has addressed a letter to Bishop POTTER, earnestly protesting against the result of the proceedings in his case, and appealing from the "unjust presentment, oppressive rulings, predetermined decision and insinuating censure."

The Union League Club held their last meeting in the old club rooms, Union-square, last evening, prior to their removing to their new quarters in Twenty-sixth-street. Addresses were delivered by several of the prominent members.

The investigation of the cause of the death of HENRY WESTCOTT, who was killed at a disreputable house in Houston-street, was commenced yesterday by Coroner FLYNN. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen yesterday drew up a report in favor of allowing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay switches and turn-outs in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT took place yesterday in Brooklyn, and was attended by many comrades who had served with him during the late war.

A lecture on the "Unity of Design in the Animal Kingdom" was delivered last evening, at the Cooper Institute, by Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London.

The number of animals received at all the yards, for the weekly supply, consists of 3,951 beef cattle; 84 milch cows; 1,255 calves; 14,773 sheep and lambs, and 13,806 swine. There has been a decline of about ½ cent per pound in the price of beef cattle since our last report. But prime cattle are still in excellent request. The supply was all disposed of at 12@18¼ cents per pound, net weight. Most of the sales were made at about 15@16 cents per pound, net weight. Transactions in milch cows are moderate, with fluctuating prices. Prime calves sell readily at 10@13 cents per pound, live weight. The "hog-dressed" calves are sold for 13@16 cents per pound, according to quality. Prices of prime sheep are moderately firm at 6@9¼ cents per pound, live weight. A few select sheep were reported as sold for 10 cents per pound, live weight. The hog market is rather slow at 8¾@9¾ cents per pound, live weight. A few choice lots were said to have been sold for 10¼ cents per pound, live weight. The continued cool weather favors high prices for all kinds of meat.

President Johnson's Last Veto Overruled by the Senate.

President JOHNSON's last veto—possibly his *last* in a double sense—has met with the fate of nearly all the others. The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 32 against 9, overruled the veto which he transmitted on Wednesday. The act vetoed was that lately passed amending the Judiciary act, and denying the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain cases. We published yesterday the message which he transmitted to the Senate accompanying the veto. His objections to the measure were that it is unconstitutional, in depriving the citizen of the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority known to our Government—that it is retroactive in its operation, interdicting the jurisdiction of the Court on appeals already made to it, and, therefore, wresting from the citizen a remedy which he enjoyed at the time of his appeal; and lastly, that it must "affect injuriously the just equipoise of our system of government, for it establishes a precedent which, if followed, may eventually sweep away every check on arbitrary and unconstitutional legislation." Nearly all these points, however, had been considered before the original passage of the bill; and the Senate was, therefore, saved from any lengthy deliberation upon them.

Neither the President's knowledge of his utter powerlessness, and the certainty that his vetoes will be overruled, nor yet the fact that he is actually undergoing prosecution for offences that may presently remove him from the Presidency, has any effect upon his determination to oppose to the last everything that he regards as unconstitutional legislation on the part of Congress, It may be called obstinacy or pluck, obstructiveness or moral decision, recklessness or a fearless devotion to principle, but certain it is that it arises from a characteristic of his nature so strong as to be ineradicable.

The District Commanders of the Extremists.

The partisan intolerance which has driven Gen. HANCOCK from New-Orleans is now concentrating against Gen. SCHOFIELD at Richmond. The same influences may be traced in both districts. One General has been sacrificed, and the other seems likely to be sacrificed, to a temper which is as widely at variance with the soldierly sense of duty as with justice and the best interests of the country.

SHERIDAN and SICKLES and POPE were removed by the President because in the administration of their respective districts they exercised the authority vested in them in a manner contrary to his wishes and plans. That was one phase of partisanship exerting itself to control reconstruction, and punishing military commanders for refusing obedience to behests not in harmony with their understanding of the law. HANCOCK has suffered from partisanship of another stripe—more noisy because many-headed, and more insolent in its aggressiveness because backed by the stronger will of Congress. And SCHOFIELD, it seems, is in his turn to feel the force of the same pressure, with a fair chance of being compelled to share the same fate. There was not removal in the one case, and there may not be in the other. The same result is indirectly secured when the war assumes a shape which neutralizes the proper influence of the Commanding-General, and renders his retention of the office incompatible with self-respect.

How unscrupulously the work is done, the letter we published the other day from New-Orleans sufficiently proves. There was nothing in HANCOCK's proceedings to which the honest friends of reconstruction could object. He held the scales with an even hand. He gave no encouragement to the disloyal element. He neglected no duty imposed on him by the law. He carried out in good faith, and with good effect, every provision of the Congressional plan, according to its true and understood meaning. All this, however, did not save him from systematic attack. The qualities of justice and moderation, which in other circumstances would be extolled as among the best attributes of his command, were in HANCOCK's case the sources of his unpardonable sin. He refused to be a partisan. He adhered to the doctrine that the law should be the limit of his action, and that in its administration he should know no party. He stood as determinedly aloof from the Radical extremists, who would make blatant loyalty a pretext for harshness and rascality, as from the remaining enemies of the Union, who would defeat every form of reconstruction if they could. He insisted that military authority should be kept within its assigned sphere, and should not interfere with the civil powers save when the latter disregarded its duty. For firmly maintaining this position HANCOCK was maligned with almost fiendish ingenuity. The telegraph was employed to circulate falsehoods injurious to his character and conduct. By the sheer force of persistent lying he was made to appear, to many minds, an active ally of rebels and an abettor of their resistance to reconstruction.

The same tactics are now at work against SCHOFIELD. They are less rancorous, perhaps, in this instance, because affairs in Virginia have not reached the critical stage which prevails in Louisiana; but the design of the manipulators is the same. And the operating cause is not dissimilar. In Richmond, as in New-Orleans, the black and white adventurers whom events have invested with importance, object to SCHOFIELD's course that it is not in their interest. It aims at fair play between man and man, and they demand favors for negroes and penalties for whites. It recognizes the fact that in Virginia no policy can succeed, and no measure stand, which seeks to subordinate intelligence, character and property to the rule of black ignorance and passion. Neglect of duty is not imputed. Failure to enforce the provisions of the law, or to preserve order, or to protect the freedmen, is not alleged in any quarter. The offence for which Gen. SCHOFIELD is arraigned, and on account of which influences are brought into play to secure his official decapitation, is his unbending impartiality, coupled with a determination to avoid occasions of irritation and difficulty between the mass of white citizens and the Government. In our judgment, this mode of administering military government is as honorable to the General as it is conducive to the legitimate ends of reconstruction. It is not what the extremists bargained for, however, and hence the outcry for a more radical Commander. We are not prepared to believe that it will be successful. The ungracious complaints of the opponents of the law are a certificate of character which partisan misrepresentation cannot easily counteract. Nevertheless, the effort is too well sustained to admit of indifference, or any excess of confidence as to the result.

Ratification by the Senate of the North German Treaty.

The Senate yesterday ratified the treaty negotiated by Mr. BANCROFT with the North German Confederation, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens. As it received last week the approval of the Council of the Confederation, it now but awaits the final signature of the President and the King to become law. King WILLIAM, in his speech at the opening of Parliament last Monday, made particular reference to this important American treaty which had just been concluded. He said that it was designed to define and regulate the nationality and consequent national obligations of the emigrants of Germany and America; and expressed his belief that it would destroy all seeds of dissension between the two countries, and knit more closely together nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and of race.

A very considerable number of our naturalized German citizens will find the advantages of this new international arrangement. In securing them all the privileges of American citizens when they revisit their native land, it guarantees them against many of the annoyances to which they have heretofore been subjected, and the apprehension of which has prevented many of them from going abroad, even when impelled to do so by the most important considerations. The treaty provides that naturalized American citizens, on entering any of the countries to which its terms apply, "shall be treated as such." We consider this phrase—*shall be treated as such*—to be a particularly happy one, and to cover, of itself, all the ground that is necessary. It furnishes a very simple test for the settlement of all disputed points that may arise. If, under any circumstances, there be a question as to the course to be pursued toward a naturalized American in any State of the North German Confederation, the matter simply requires to be regulated according to the course that would be pursued toward a native-born American under similar circumstances. They are upon the same footing, subject to the same terms, and must be treated alike. The provision, in short, is one calculated to save a world of trouble, and to furnish a solution for innumerable knotty points. There is no doubt that the treaty, faithfully carried out in its spirit and letter by both sides, will prevent such disputes as have heretofore arisen with Prussia, and will, as the King says, destroy all seeds of dissension between the two countries, and knit more closely together nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and of race.

Our State Department, having concluded this important treaty, is now pressing the attention of the English Government to the same subject. It is of the utmost consequence to the peace of the two countries that we should come to an assured and definite arrangement with reference to the rights of naturalized American citizens in Great Britain. The doctrine of unalterable allegiance, which England has long held, and attempted to enforce upon us, is utterly inadmissible. She herself, under the pressure our Government has lately brought to bear, now declares her willingness to give it up. Lord STANLEY has spoken on this subject with even greater frankness than on the *Alabama* claims. He has declared his readiness for a change, in accordance with the spirit of the age, and the necessities of the case. Such a concession is of great significance. It has doubtless already been taken advantage of by Secretary SEWARD. The negotiation of the treaty, however, and the securing of proper terms, will be a work of some difficulty. We trust it will be as promptly prosecuted to a gratifying success as the German Treaty has been.

The Peace of Europe.

All the fears that have existed in Europe for a half year past that war would burst out with the appearance of Spring have been dissipated by the arrival of Spring itself. Things never looked more pacific over the entire Continent, and though there are, as ever, unsettled questions containing elements of danger, there is no sign that any of them will at this time be brought to the settlement of war.

Even the Franco-German quarrel has passed into quietness, and France and Prussia are professing rather uncommon friendship for each other, and are coöperating on many matters of great importance. The French official journals frequently express the fixed desire of the Emperor to continue on terms of permanent amity with Germany, and attempt to show that the common interests of the two countries are so great and vital that they must not be imperiled by any of the petty disputes that have heretofore arisen between them. It was asserted by a Vienna journal that Prince NAPOLEON, who is now on a visit to Berlin, was attempting to induce Prussia and the other signers of the treaty of 1815, to unite in a remonstrance against the absorption of the kingdom of Poland by Russia; but this has been promptly denied, and the denial is accompanied by the declaration that his visit has no political object whatever. It is possible that it has no political purpose of the kind referred to; but, at the same time, it is in itself a proof of the desire of France to strengthen her friendship with Prussia, and to increase the pacific sentiment which now exists in both countries. The King of Prussia also adds his assurances to the many others lately given of the desirable aspect of affairs, and the pacific spirit of the Continental Governments. In his speech to the Parliament of the North German Confederation, last Monday, His Majesty expressed, with marked emphasis, his confidence in the permanence of the peace which he was glad to say now prevailed among the Great Powers of Europe.

Lord STANLEY, in making some remarks to a deputation from the Peace Society, a few days ago, referred to the position of England and the state of Europe. The policy of England is a policy of peace. Unfortunately (said he) it is not so over the world. "Never, perhaps, was there a period when armaments were so large, and rumors of war more frequent. But this cannot last always. Out of this state of confusion and transition there must of necessity come a better state of things. There are financial, among other reasons, why this cannot go on much longer, since military expenditure must nearly have reached its limit." It is these things that have helped to increase the apprehensions existing during the winter of an outbreak of war. The French Government has pushed through the Army bill with a determination that nothing could frustrate; and as it makes France even more of a military camp than ever, there was reason to believe that the Emperor would lose no time in giving the signal which has been expected every month during the last two years. But, after all, there is less appearance at this time of his stirring up a difficulty than ever before. We discern no war-clouds that give any threatening of immediate danger.

Another Railroad Job.

We see that it is again proposed to sacrifice the public interests to the desire of a few speculators to make money. A bill has been reported by the Assembly Railroad Committee to lay a railroad track in *Nassau*, Broad, *William* and *Spruce* streets, in this City. If this bill shall become a law, the entire business of these streets will come to a stand still. The railroad will stop the business if the business do not stop the railroad.

These streets, especially Nassau and William, are very narrow, and are devoted exclusively to business purposes. There are many large wholesale houses in these streets, and there is an absolute necessity that in these streets the roadway should be reserved exclusively for the accommodation of the freight traffic of the neighborhood. Nassau, William and Broad streets running paralel to Broadway, relieve that thoroughfare of a large amount of traffic that would otherwise use it. If, however, the traffic is forced back again upon Broadway, not only will these streets be sacrificed to the railroad interests, but Broadway will be still more crowded than it is now, and the trade and business of the whole lower part of our City will be irreparably embarrassed.

There are no two streets in the whole City more utterly unsuited to railroad purposes, or in which railroad tracks would be a greater nuisance, than in the two named. Beekman and Ann streets have already been utterly spoiled for business purposes by the railroads running through them, and yet neither of them had one-tenth the importance as business streets which either Nassau or William has.

We hope somebody at Albany will interpose to protect some of our streets for other uses and other interests than those of the railroad-jobbers and the Tammany "ring."

Canal Management.

In several essential particulars, the bill adopted by the Senate for regulating the management of the Canals is an improvement upon the scheme sanctioned by the Assembly, Both are decided reforms as compared with the present system. But the Senate measure, which passed that body unopposed, affords the most efficient guarantees against a recurrence of the maladministration which has rendered legislative interference necessary.

The contract system, both Houses have decided, cannot be allowed to continue. And both have provided for the cancellation of the corrupt and fraudulent bargains which Mr. STANFORD's report brought to light. The points on which the two measures now extant differ relate to the form of the future management and the checks that shall be imposed upon its expenditures. The Assembly's plan is a partial restoration of the superintendency system which was abandoned because of its costliness, while it divides the functions of audit between a mere clerical subordinate of the Canal Board and the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State. The latter is more especially the weak feature of the Assembly's bill, and the one which compares most unfavorably with the Senate project. For the Senate makes the Auditor the real power which such an officer always should be perfectly independent of the influences with which he comes in contact, and performing his duties without reference to the orders of officials on whose transactions he in a certain sense pronounces judgment. Any reform would fail of its purpose if it placed the Auditor in a subordinate relation, or divided with others the responsibility he alone should bear. In regard to repairs, the Senate bill vests controlling authority in the Commissioners, who are empowered to appoint and remove Superintendents for their respective divisions. Upon the proceedings of the Superintendents in respect of labor, materials and other matters pertaining to repairs, the Commissioner and the Auditor will exercise efficient checks. Each in turn is charged with a supervision, which seems calculated to prevent a revival of the abuses of the old system, as well as of the system now to be displaced.

We trust that no party considerations will prevent the acceptance by the Assembly of the distinguishing provisions of the Senate bill, as offering surer pledges of efficiency than are attainable under the other measure. The abrogation of the contract system, and the waste and fraud that have grown out of it, is a matter of too serious importance to the State to be delayed by any jealousy or antagonism between the two branches of the Legislature. The reform proposed ought not to be postponed on any consideration, personal or political; and we believe that it will be most thoroughly secured by the enactment of Mr. STANFORD's bill.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. JOHNSON's Veto Messages will form a very curious volume; and if the one which we published yesterday be the last of them, it will make a very fitting conclusion to the whole. He goes over the same ground which he has traversed so frequently before in his writing of vetoes—appealing to the Constitution as the ground of his action—the Constitution as the guide of his official life—the Constitution as the basis of his political principles. Whatever else may be said of his public conduct and misdeeds, Mr. JOHNSON has never allowed the American people to forget that they were governed by a Constitution—though it is possible he may often have perverted its spirit, and attempted to give it meanings and applications which neither the circumstances of the times nor the necessities of the case would allow.

There were two propositions before the Senate the other day for the reduction of the army. Gen. GRANT did an excellent thing, three months ago, when of his own motion, he reduced the force to the lowest point allowed by law—that is, about 55,000 men. But we are of opinion that there might be a considerable diminution even of these figures. Ten thousand men, we should think, might take care of the Indians, and 20,000 ought to be sufficient to take care of the South, and supply all demands for garrison duty. This would be double the force we had before the war, and we have no doubt Gen. GRANT could get along with it. If we are to have a large reduction of taxation, we must have a large reduction of expenditure in every Department.

Almost every Radical newspaper we open now-a-days has an article beginning by saying, "We have been among those who would have preferred to see Mr. CHASE leave the political arena entirely, after he had assumed a position on the Bench of the Supreme Court." These protestations may be, and doubtless are, very sincere. But it is a little curious that these journals never mentioned their scruples about nominating a Chief Justice for President, so long as he was talked of only as the candidate of the Radical Republican Party. They cultivated a profound reticence as to the improprieties of the case. But now, when he is talked of as the Democratic candidate, they are unanimous and vehement in their denunciatory protests. The fact is that circumstances alter cases.

The question of the appointment of Mr. BURLINGAME, an American citizen, as ambassador from the Chinese Empire to the Western Treaty Powers, has been referred to in the British Parliament. The question was put to Lord STANLEY whether Her Majesty's Government intends to enter into negotiations with Mr. BURLINGAME, as chief representative of the Chinese Embassy. Lord STANLEY promptly replied that respecting the Treaty of Tien-tsin the appointment in question was made with the concurrence of the British Minister in China, and had received his (Lord STANLEY's) approval. He further set at rest all doubts as to Mr. BURLINGAME's reception by saying that if he arrived, as he presumed he would, duly accredited as the representative of China, he should be prepared to enter into negotiations and discussions with him on all matters affecting the Chinese Empire. There has been the same good feeling displayed in regard to Mr. BURLINGAME's remarkable appointment by the official press in France, and, so far as we have observed the expression of opinion in official circles throughout Europe, there will be no barrier to the successful prosecution of his mission.

Baltimore celebrated her latest commercial triumph yesterday with a most imposing demonstration. A "grand civic and military procession, headed by the Governor, and illustrated by the presence of numerous high officials, marched through the City to the strains of military music and the chiming of church bells, in honor of the establishment of a steamship line between Baltimore and Bremen. Great preparations have been going on for the event for some time, and it is regarded as of the highest importance to the commercial development of the City. The trade between the two ports is very large, but heretofore has been carried on in sailing vessels. A Bremen commercial company, however, have built two new steamships for the formation of this line; and there is not much doubt that the venture will be a profitable one. We wish the company the highest possible success, and the Baltimoreans infinite joy over their new line. New-York has no jealousy, but rejoices at the growth of every other American City.

The Confederate bondholders in England are doomed to fare a good deal worse than the Maximilian bondholders in France. Both of the governments in whose behalf these bonds were issued have passed away from this world, and there is no resurrection for either of them in the future. But the French Government undoubtedly assumed a moral if not a legal responsibility for the Mexican loan. It was issued by the authority of the French Government in behalf of a French enterprise, was put in the market by French official agents, was commended as a safe investment by the official organs, and was understood by its terms to be not only sanctioned by the Emperor, but to have his indorsement. At a late meeting of the holders of these bonds, in Paris, it was stated that the total amount of the loan was (in round numbers) $58,000,000, which is a rather disagreeable addition to make to the heavy burdens of the French people; but, after all, it is a small sum in comparison with the other French losses in the Mexican Expedition, and a mere trifle in comparison with what these losses would have been if NAPOLEON had involved himself in trouble with this country about Mexico.

The political campaign in Georgia is waxing hot. Very hard language is used, as usual, by each side against the opposing candidate. A terrible accusation is brought against Mr. BULLOCK, the Republican nominee, who, it seems, has been agent of an express company and president of a Southern railroad. It is alleged that the one has not paid a dividend for two years, and that the stock of the other is below par. Is there any enterprise of any sort in the Southern States which *has* paid a dividend within the last two years, or where stock *is* above par? The Southern politicians are introducing new and rather startling tests of fitness for public office—tests certainly not suited to that latitude.

The alarmingly revolutionary condition of the times is betokened by the shameless enunciation of such a doctrine as this by Congressman CARY: "The more I see of public men, the better I am satisfied that party slavery is the meanest servitude on earth." Only the other day, even in New-Hampshire itself, and in the Democratic Party of New-Hampshire, that organization supposed to be steady and rock-ribbed as the very State itself, we find the Secretary of the Democratic Committee denouncing certain men for not voting the clean ticket at the late election. "If the old Democratic doctrine of support regular nominations is to be discarded," he says, "there is no confidence henceforth between man and man;" and he resigns in disgust. Now, take this example in New-Hampshire, take the case of Gen. CARY—and shall we add the deeply suspected case of Chief Justic CHASE?—and what are our parties and politics coming to?

A fresh incident is added to the humors of annexation. "Disturbances are feared" at Santa Cruz, because that island has been excepted in the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. That "the world was for sale" on easy terms to our country, we have already shown; but now it appears that not only the globe but "all the people thereof," are in the market—they jostle and elbow each other, and "threaten disturbances" if they are not purchased. Cannot Mr. SEWARD do something for these victims: will not Congress pity the sorrows of the poor people of Santa Cruz? At this rate, foreign countries had better either sell out entirely to the United States,—lands, peoples, goods and chattels,—or else not bargain at all. We are prepared to hear, any day, of disturbances in Siberia, because, in the trade for Alaska, she was left out in the cold.

House-hunters find a gleam of comfort this year. In New-York and Brooklyn, according to the Police statement, over five thousand houses of all sorts, and, in general, large and commodious, have been erected within the last year; and as a natural consequence there is little or no advance on rents, apparently, while more bills are visible on doors and windows, and less worry and desperation felt in domestic circles. The customary forward march of the landlords is checked, and people are possessing their souls in peace and waiting to see how many of the houses, new or otherwise, which are now on sale, shall be sold before the 1st of April. Those not disposed of at that date will be to let, and then the house-managers will go marching through the streets, to the old tune of "Hunt's Up." One good sign of the times for them and for everybody else is the building movement which has been under way generally for some time past, and which will go on increasing for many years to come.

The marked contrast between the Constitutions of North and South Carolina and those of Louisiana and Virginia, respecting disfranchisement, is, we doubt not, partly due to the difference of spirit manifested by the Conservatives in their respective Conventions, as well as the spirit of the freedmen and the Radical whites. No one will deny that the two former Conventions have been singularly free from the criminations and recriminations, the exchange of taunts and sarcasms, the free giving of the lie, and the personalities in general, of the two latter. Take the Virginia Convention, for example. They are all men of spirit and intelligence, and many have given proof of unusual forensic and legislative ability. But their policy has been mainly that of "contempt for the whole thing;" one or two of them have been expelled for deliberate insults to the Convention; their leaders have been chiefly young men of wit and power of repartee, of personal courage and family prestige, but lacking in that practical, sober judgment, and art of managing men, which were so requisite to their cause. It may possibly be that their line of conduct was the result of their being in a hopeless minority—the recklessness of despair. But they could not have better played into the hands of HUNNICUTT and his allies than by thus abdicating at the start, as they did, whatever power their position as representatives of so many intelligent and worthy Virginians gave them. Sarcasm and biting innuendo are terrible weapons, no doubt, but they are only adjuncts in a legislative body; if too unsparingly used, they only enrage the adverse party, who are apt to settle down, as in Virginia, to sullen reliance on their majority, and take such vengeance as their ballots may afford.

Art Receptions.

To-morrow afternoon the artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will hold their usual weekly reception, throwing open their doors to all visitors from 2 o'clock until dusk. There will be a very fine display of pictures, and no one who desires to see works of art under the best conditions should miss this opportunity. Next week many of the pictures will be sent to the Academy.

The artists of Dodworth's Studio Building will hold their monthly reception a week from Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

FRENCH THEATRE.

"La Belle Hélène," by OFFENBACH, was produced here last evening. We need hardly add that the house was filled with a fashionable and appreciative audience. Mr. BATEMAN's bold and hazardous experiment has proved successful, and after "La Grande Duchesse" he is certain of a hearing for any work that he may choose to select from the extensive and almost unexplored *repertoire* of OFFENBACH. "La Belle Hélène" is an earlier work than "La Grande Duchesse." It was produced in 1864, and immediately obtained a popular success. At the hour when we write it is not possible to enter into its merits, or in fact to speak of it at all in a critical spirit. For the moment we content ourselves with recording the performance and the success which it unquestionably obtained. The music of the opera in certain dance forms, has become familiar to the public. It is light, rhymetic and catching. The *ensembles* are always striking, and sometimes very odd. This result is due in a great measure to the libretto, which is capitally written. It is of course the old story of *Helen* and *Paris*, burlesqued in a way that would have made HAWTHORNE's blood run cold. Between the music and the dialogue the audience was kept in a constant state of laughter. There is perhaps a little too much dialogue, but it is so good that it seems a shame even to suggest its abbreviation. Yet the scissors must be applied.

We have never known a first performance to go so well. There was not a halt from beginning to end. Mme. TOSTEE as *Hélène* was inimitable. Neither SCHNEIDER nor TANTIN, who played the same part in Paris, excelled her. She sang with spirit, and acted charmingly. Of the other parts we shall take an other opportunity to speak. The chorus and orchestra were alike good; and the costumes and scenery left nothing to be desired. The *finales* and many of the numbers were *encored*. The success indeed was unmistakeable, and what is more pleasant to say, it was deserved. "La Belle Hélène" will be repeated every evening this week.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS is to receive a benefit at this theatre to-night, and on to-morrow evening she will bring her present engagement to an end. The engagement has been unsatisfactory only in not presenting Miss REIGNOLDS in those gracious comedy *rôles* that she vivifies by a natural gayety and finish that is unexcelled by any other actress at present playing those parts. It is a matter for regret that so good a comedienne should consent to smother the merry life that is in her beneath melodramatic scowl, and drown her mirth in tragic tears. However, Miss REIGNOLDS does nothing unacceptably, and her recent performances have had friendly audiences. To-night the play of "The Lioness of the North" and the comedietta of "Anthony and Cleopatra" will display her capacity for exciting all emotions.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH has commenced an engagement at this place, and last evening appeared as *Rip Van Winkle*. Mr. BUDWORTH has confined his performances heretofore to the Ethiopian drama. His *Rip* is a broad Dutchman.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The probable length of the impeachment trial is now the chief matter of speculation here. The Managers for the House find so much of their proof to be of a documentary character that they will be able to make their opening argument, put in all their evidence, and conclude their part of the case, except the closing argument, as early as Wednesday or Thursday of next week. This progress is confidently anticipated, unless the defence shall meet them at the outset by objecting to every point made, and arguing the same to the extent of time allowed by the rules, and compelling the Senate to decide the same, thus leading to lengthy discussions during deliberations upon the points raised. In this way it is possible to use up a couple of weeks. The charges of violation of the Tenure of Office act and the Constitution, will be substantiated by documentary proof; the charges of conspiracy by oral evidence and copies of certain records, and the charges based on the public speeches of the President by the original notes of the stenographers who reported them, written out and sworn to. This will substantially complete the case for the Managers, and as everything but the speeches is admitted by the President, he will necessarily have but little rebutting proof. The case therefore really turns upon the arguments on the various points of law that will be raised, rather than upon evidence of fact, for in this respect both sides agree upon nearly everything but the reports of the speeches. The defence rely upon their ability to prove that many Senators at the time the Tenure of Office act was passed expressed the opinion that it did not apply to Mr. STANTON's case, and then will be required to verify what they then said under oath. Secretary STANTON will be called as one of the principal witnesses for the defence, to show that he holds no office by virtue of any appointment from Mr. JOHNSON. The President's counsel are now engaged in preparing the several heads of the defence, and it is given out by his friends that he will ask no further delay.

THE TAX EXEMPTION BILL.

As indicated in these dispatches last night, the Senate Finance Committee to-day promptly reported non-concurrence with the House amendments to the Manufacturers' Tax bill, and asked a Committee of Conference, upon which Messrs. SHERMAN, MORGAN and WILLIAMS were appointed, in behalf of the Senate. The new whisky section is not at all liked by the Senate. They will agree to something stringent, but it will not be as absurd as the proposition agreed to by the House. It is very likely that they will recommend that whenever in any district whisky shall be selling for less than the tax and cost of production, all distilleries in such district shall be closed. This is a harsh remedy, but it has the merit of being practical, and can be enforced, and it will not hang officers of the revenue before trial, as proposed by the House provision.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The debate on the veto of the *Habeas Corpus* Appeal bill occupied the attention of the Senate until 6 o'clock this evening, when the vote was taken resulting in the passage of the bill over the veto by a strict party division; yeas 33, nays 9. The argument advanced by the minority was mainly directed against the impropriety of the repeal of the right of appeal at this particular juncture, and they charged the Republicans with having urged it merely to prevent a decision on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. The Republicans replied to this charge by questioning the knowledge of their opponents as to the opinion of the Supreme Court regarding the McArdle and other cases which the bill is intended to affect. No one pretended to doubt the legality of the bill, and there was but little excitement over its passage.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The Alabama bill was again brought forth to-day, with a new plank, and begins to look like a badly-shattered ship. The Reconstruction Committee met this morning, and agreed to a new section, providing that hereafter no State shall frame and adopt a Constitution abridging the right of suffrage, and providing also that Congress shall have power to annul the provisions of any constitution not in accordance herewith. Messrs. PAINE and FARNSWORTH, Republican members of the Committee, opposed this last provision, but it was agreed to by yeas 5, nays 3. It was subsequently reported to the House, and discussed until the adjournment, without result. The Senate may be relied upon to put a stop to such legislation.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

The latest advices received here regarding the Arkansas election are from Little Rock, to the Congressional Committee, which represent the Constitution carried by 3,000 majority. Per contra, the President has dispatches from Memphis announcing the defeat of the Constitution by 10,000 majority.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The proposition in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to reconsider the vote by which the Alaska appropriation was postponed until the first Monday in May, failed for want of a quorum. Mr. SEWARD has obtained from the Russian Government an extension of the time for the payment of the purchase money which the treaty originally provided should be made within ten months from date of ratification.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TARIFF.

The joint resolution, fixing the tariff for freight and passenger traffic on the Union Pacific Railroad, proposed some time since by Mr. C. C. WASHBURNE, was to-day, after a long and exciting debate, referred by a large majority to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

DEATH OF MRS. ANDREWS.

Mrs. SYDNEY ANDREWS, a most estimable lady and wife of the well-known correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, died in this city yesterday afternoon. The remains were to-night taken to New-Jersey for interment, after a brief funeral service here, which was attended by the intimate personal and professional friends of Mr. ANDREWS, who sympathize deeply in his sad affliction.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE GERMAN TREATY RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26.

The Senate to-day ratified the treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, providing for free emigration and that naturalization changes nationality. The vote was 29 against 8. The treaty was slightly amended, but not in any important particular. The ground of opposition was that the North German Confederation might, according to the provisions of the treaty, interfere with immigrants at any time before the time for full naturalization expired, as Austria did in the "Koszta case."

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections yesterday heard the

argument of Mr. McGroarty, Gentile, who contests the seat of Mr. Hooper, Mormon, and to-day the Committee heard the reply of Mr. Hooper. The contestant received only a few votes, but he bases his opposition to Mr. Hooper on the ground that the sitting delegate belongs to the Church order of Melchisedek, and has, he alleges, taken the required oath of hostility to the United States, and is, therefore, disqualified from holding a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hooper replies that Mr. McGroarty has not produced proof of his charges. The Committee, it is supposed, will take definite action to-morrow.

THE ALASKA TREATY.

The only reason assigned by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs why the Alaska question is not yet reported upon, is that the resolution heretofore adopted provides that the House will attend in the Senate during the impeachment trial, and hence there will be no opportunity for presenting the subject for consideration until the trial is over, when the Committee, it is said, will report in favor of the appropriation for the purchase of the Russian Territory, in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The Secretary of State sent to the House to-day a report of Elliot Cowdin, one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, on the subject of silk and silk manufactures, which says it is as easy for the United States as it is for England, to immediately supply herself with raw silk. On reaching New-York by way of California, it would be distributed not only among our own manufactories, but portions, doubtless, would be distributed to foreign countries. More especially may America be encouraged to prosecute the industry, in view of the exemption of our continent from the malady among silk-worms now prevailing in Europe. When every silk country in the world shall have become infected, then the supply must cease, and we are not far from that stage, Japan and Australia being the only countries now free. He enforces his views by showing the great skill of the American people in manufactures by machinery, and the adaptation of our country to the successful raising of the silk-worm.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. STEEDMAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House calling for the reasons in full why the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended the removal of James B. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, incloses a communication from the Commissioner, addressed to the Secretary on the 2d of December, as containing all the information in his possession. The Commissioner, among other things, remarks that he knows of no other way to check or suppress frauds in the collection of tax on distilled spirits than by insisting on increased fidelity and vigilance on the part of all those intrusted with the execution of the law, especially on the part of the Assessors and Collectors in the several districts where the frauds are perpetrated, as, through them alone, can their subordinate officers practically be reached. He recommends a number of officers for removal. The Secretary states that Gen. Steedman's resignation is to take effect on the 16th of April, and that John Hancock has been nominated to the Senate to supply the vacancy.

SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The Senate has not taken action on the nomination of Col. Burnside as Second Auditor of the Treasury in the place of Mr. French. It is understood that the movement for his appointment originated with the Western army friends of Col. Burnside, most of whom are influential members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was recommended for his merits as a soldier and a man, and the office was tendered without solicitation on his part.

LAND CLAIMS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received plot and field notes in the case of the claim of the Diana Gold and Silver Mining Company, Reese River District, Nevada, for 11 16-100 acres. The United States Deputy Surveyor reports that the ore in this lode, when ready for crushing, ranges from $80 to $100 dollars per ton, and that the Company's improvements are estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000 in gold.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Charles Hall, for Collector of Customs at Stonington, Conn.; Alfred Allen, for Consul at Foo Chow, China; E. S. Dowdy, for Judge of the District Court for the District of Nebraska; Richard F. Miller, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

GEN. HANCOCK.

By direction of the President, Gen. Hancock has been granted leave to absent himself from Washington, D. C., for a period of four days.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Ex-Senator Foster has been urged by his friends to accept the appointment as one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, to supply a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wilmot, and they say that he has consented to do so.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following causes were disposed of in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 145.—United States vs. steamship *Nina Simmes.* Argued.
No. 146.—United States vs. Eighty-seven bales of cotton, marked J. H. B. Submitted.
No. 147.—White vs. Carman. Argued.
No. 149.—Burbank vs. Bigelow. Argued.
No. 156 will be the first case called on Friday.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs at the ports below mentioned, from March 16 to 21, inclusive, were as follows:

Boston	$215,095
New-York	2,290,649
Philadelphia	187,211
Baltimore	88,045
New-Orleans, March 9 to 14	121,929
Total	$2,902,929

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster W. K. Winslow has been ordered to duty in charge of the provisions and clothing at Norfolk Navy-yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel S. Wood, Jr., has resigned.

Acting Master S. W. Rhoades, and Acting First Assistant Engineer C. W. Pennington, have been honorably discharged.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Appropriation Bills—The Dorn Impeachment—The Erie Railroad Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 26.

Last evening little or nothing was done in the Senate, except an adverse report on the proposition to tunnel the East River, which was agreed to.

This morning the main time was passed in reading and passing bills.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Last evening a report was made of a bill providing for submitting the new Constitution to the people. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. This is another indication of a speedy adjournment. About sixty other bills were reported, and about the same number ordered to a third reading.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

And the Appropriation bills were the special order this morning. The latter, containing the fixed appropriations for the support of Government, was ordered to a third reading just as it came from the Committee.

Not so with the Supply bill. That was supposed to be loaded heavy enough when it came into the House. As near as I can rough cast it, about one million more was called for than last year. It was about gone through with in the House this morning, and so added to that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was forced to admit that he could not recognize his own bantling. As deformed as it was when he found it, he confessed that the House was adding so much to its hugh proportions that he was afraid that he would not be able to trace one of its original features. He, therefore, moved to refer the bill back to the Committee, for the purpose of having it printed, with the additions that had already been made. His request was granted. At the rate the House was going on, another million at least would have been rolled in—for it was literally being log-rolled. By 2 o'clock I think page boys would have been good for $6 a day.

THE DORN IMPEACHMENT.

The House added two to the number of Managers heretofore appointed to conduct the Dorn impeachment case before the Court. This is putting a good many hounds after one fox; but since it is understood that the trial will be at a special session, so many members are anxious to be counted in that the House had to let in a couple more.

The Court of Appeals, in response to a motion from the House, returned an answer that it would be ready at any time to proceed with the trial. The Senate has not yet determined what it will do.

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK

Bill was favorably reported in the Senate this morning, which I believe makes the fifth for the City of New-York alone. In the House twenty-one have been favorably reported, and the majority of them passed. All New-York must be going into the business.

VANDERBILT VS. DREW

is the sole topic of absorbing interest now. Among the knowing and the known, there is little else talked of.

The House Committee closed its hearing on the Erie bill last evening, though it is understood that a gentlemen named Barber, who was unavoidably absent, had sent a request through a member of the Assembly, to be permitted to make the final argument. If his arguments were to be of the character of those of last evening, the Committee did right to shut down. Both sides appeared, armed with huge syringes filled with dirty water, which they spattered over each other, in the most approved style of the Bowery Boys. One gentleman was "horrified" and then was "shocked;" strong expressions these, but nevertheless exceeded by a third, (of course it was Depew,) who boldly asserted that in some remote contingency he should "blush." I have heard of and believed in "blushing girls" and "blushing roses," but it is a little too much to ask one to believe in a "blushing attorney."

The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie Road expired by limitation this morning, but leave was asked and obtained to continue it until Tuesday next. It is understood that about 800 foolscap pages of testimony has already been taken, and that two or or three hundred more will be necessary before the evidence is exhausted. As the principal sessions of the Committee have heretofore been with closed doors, of course the range and force of the testimony taken are known but to the Committee and the counsel.

You can readily believe that such a war of giants has awakened the greed of those who fatten on such contests. "Counsel fees," "retainers," "hush money," &c., is the prevailing sentiment of the lobby. Each is satisfied of his own power, and endeavors assiduously to impress upon one or the other of the high contracting parties a like sense of his importance. Some few appear to have succeeded, as they have taken sides; but the bulk of them seem so indifferent as yet that they can hardly have been seen. I have heard almost fabulous sums named as the price at which men holding positions of power fix the value of their affirmative or negative; one wag, for instance, going in for $10,000 apiece; of an editor of a prominent party organ receiving $5,000 for his active coöperation; of one supposed to be influential in the Executive Chamber being paid for reports as to the way the wind blows in that quarter, with a thousand other stories of a like character. Of course all these stories are incredible, but they are on all men's tongues, showing how the masses catch up and give credence and circulation to the wildest rumors and the strangest fabrications. That money is being expended by both parties, and with a lavish hand, there is no doubt, but the wealth of Drew and Vanderbilt combined would not run the machine as it is talked of here.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Thursday, March 26.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the West Side, Fulton, Newburg, Geneva and Fishkill Savings Banks of New-York.

Changing the name of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union.

Incorporating the Ursuline Convent.

Extending time for the completion of the New-York and Housatonic Railroad.

Incorporating the veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, of New-York.

The Yonkers Hospital bill.

The West Farms and New-Rochelle Town Hall bills.

Incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Rochester.

Incorporating the Niagara Water Works Company.

For the relief of St. Mary's Church, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Nichols—Incorporating trustees for the management of certain funds now held by the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Western New-York. Also relative to mortgages executed by railroad companies. The bill provides that when such mortgages are recorded as real estate, they need not be filed as chattel mortgages.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad were given until next Tuesday to prepare and make their report.

By Mr. [illegible]ards—To promote mechanical towage upon the canals in the State.

By Mr. Creamer—Incorporating the Empire Skating Rink Association of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the German Savings Bank at Morrisania.

Incorporating the Security Savings Bank of New-York.

Incorporating the Deaconess Institution of the Lutheran Church.

Authorizing the completion of Third-street, Brooklyn, improvement.

Authorizing the Syracuse Board of Education to transfer a certain fund.

Making a more stringent law relative to storage of combustible materials in New-York.

Incorporating the Buffalo Park Association.

Incorporating the Jamestown Driving Park Association.

Mr. Creamer introduced a bill relative to steam-boilers in New-York.

It authorizes the Police Commissioners to appoint Inspectors of Steam-Boilers, who shall make regular inspections of all steam boilers in their respective districts, and report every six months.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill authorizing the Central Virginia Copper and Gold Mining and Smelting Company to issue 24,000 instead of 2,400 shares, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing life insurance companies to invest in real estate, outside of this State and within a radius of fifty miles of New-York, was lost—15 to 15. A motion to reconsider was tabled.

A bill concerning Hell Gate pilots was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Genet.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading.

A communication was received from Ward Hunt, presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, announcing that the Court was now in session in Albany and was ready to act upon the subject of the impeachment of Robert C. Dorn, as their duty may require.

Mr. Littlejohn moved that two additional members be added to the Managers in the matter of impeachment of Robert C. Dorn. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

The Canal Deficiency bill.

To provide for the erection of wharves and piers on Harlem river below Second-avenue.

To amend the Syracuse Educational act.

Authorizing the City of Buffalo to subscribe to the capital stock of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General to appoint a Supreme Court Reporter.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for collection of taxes in Oswego City.

To amend the charter of the Mutual Gaslight Company of New-York.

To regulate the running of boats on the South and Hamilton Ferries between Brooklyn and New-York.

To amend the act relative to the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga.

Mr. Kiernan moved to suspend the order of third reading of bills, in order to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Arcade Underground Railroad Company. Lost—62 to 53.

Adjourned.

The Bill Providing for Legal Advertising.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 26.

The bill relating to legal advertising in New-York has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in Assembly. It was slightly amended by adding to the third section, as published heretofore, "In case the paper selected by the Judges shall refuse to publish such notice, summons or advertisement, upon the tendering of the legal fee therefor, any Judge of the Court offering such publication may direct that it be made in any other paper." And also adding a fourth section. But the publication of any notice, summons, complaint, citation or advertisement, commenced in such paper, shall be continued until the legal requirement in reference to the time of such publication shall be complied with.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 26.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow is: Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17½, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 6, 32, 33, 35, 38.

New-York Political Gossip from Washington.

"Agate," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives the following items in a letter dated the 22d inst.:

"The latest *on dit* from the New-York political world is, that John A. Griswold, the Representative for the past five years of the Troy District in Congress, is to be a prominent candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Griswold is heavily interested in iron manufactures. In Congress he has been a consistent but not violent Republican. He is a man of large wealth, entertains handsomely, and would probably be a capital man to discharge either the business or social duties of the Governor. He has another recommendation very important for an atmosphere like that of Albany: he never speculated; and he is too rich to be bribed.

It has been said of late that the Manhattan Club in New-York, comprising Mr. August Belmont and other magnates of the Democratic Party, is talking of a compromise with the greenback fever of the West by reviving the old ticket and urging the nomination on the 4th of July of McClellan and Pendleton. As long ago as last November, politicians as shrewd as Edwin M. Stanton, predicted the nomination of McClellan again. Still readers need not give implicit credit to this latest combination unless they choose.

WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Hayti and Jamaica—Salnave's Position—Attitude of the Cacos—Telegraphic and Steam Communication Between Hayti and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

The same troubled state of affairs exists as when I last wrote, and the war between the Cacos and Salnave still continues, with an accompaniment of reports, all of which differ as to which party is most successful. The actual truth is very difficult to ascertain, as communication between Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince has been interrupted, although exactly at what point we have not been able to learn. It is only known that Salnave has established his headquarters in the abandoned village of Isau, and has issued a pronunciamiento to the people, to the effect that he was there consummating his plans to make a decided and effective movement upon the Cacos, with the intention of attacking them at various points simultaneously, cutting off their supplies, and effectually annihilating them and reducing them to submission. He has also ordered a general draft among all the male population, and has drawn particularly upon the members of prominent and wealthy families, ordering his officials, both civil and military, to obey his mandate with extreme rigor, and enforce obedience to the law in all cases. Those who are drafted are to be taken by main force and placed in the front ranks of the army, especially in time of action. On the other hand, the Cacos seem disposed to avoid encounters as much as possible, and declare they do not like such an outpouring of innocent blood. They say, however, they are determined to resist the acts of cruelty on the part of Salnave to the last, and announce their adherence to the policy of Geffrard. Salomon is still expected to arrive from Europe during May or June, and it is expected he will immediately assume the reins of government.

The people of Port-au-Prince were not in favor of Salnave, although it was thought they would declare in favor of whichever General succeeded in maintaining his position, and were working quietly in favor of Petion Faubert for the Presidency. Faubert is a grandson of the illustrious Ex-President of Hayti, Petion, and when the Government heard of this new movement they at once took measures to arrest him. They sent soldiers to his residence for that purpose; but Faubert fortified his house, and declared he would blow it up if anyone dared to enter it for the purpose of arresting him. Generally speaking, however, matters appear very quiet at Port-au-Prince, and business goes on as usual and satisfactorily, notwithstanding the constant fluctuations of paper money. The people, however, seem persuaded that the proper time has not yet arrived to make any decided movement, and at present they favor Salomon rather than Salnave. Salnave has declared he will admit no more of the French clergy into Hayti, and has ordered two priests already on the island to embark on board the French man-of-war *Destiny* at once.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Haytien Government is making efforts to establish telegraphic communication with Europe *via* Florida, and the United States Consul has taken a lively interest in the endeavor. In presenting the project to the people, it is set forth as being of the greatest importance to both Governments to increase the commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two nations. They propose to build the line at once; it will run from Port au Prince *via* the intermediate cities to Cape Haytien, and thence *via* Cuba to Florida, forming part of the line to be extended eventually from Cuba to Porto Rico and St. Thomas. They intend organizing a stock company rating the shares at $100 each, payable in gold; and the Haytien Government agree to guarantee a dividend of 12 per cent. annually, and to accord the enterprize its protection in all respects. If the profits of the company fail to yield the required dividend of 12 per cent., the Government will promptly supply the deficiency, and should the profits exceed this amount, the entire profits will be divided among the shareholders. Subscription books have already been opened at Port au Prince, and an appeal has been issued to merchants to subscribe as promptly as possible, in order that it may be definitely ascertained how far the company may depend upon subscription to accomplish their purpose. The Government have also agreed to assign a steamer to assist in laying the cable when the company is organized.

The Secretary of State publishes a law granting a subsidy for a line of steamers between Hayti and the United States, declaring that the Government desiring to give an impulse to commerce and to facilitate the principal importations of Haytien traffic, have agreed to establish a monthly line composed of two steamers, one of which is to touch at Cape Haytien, Gonaives and Port-au-Prince *en route* to the United States, while the other will stop at Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie. For the support of the line the Government will grant a subsidy of $24,000 a year, and concede an exclusive privilege for the term of three years.

JAMAICA.

We have dates to Feb. 29 from Kingstown. Sir John Peter Grant has been named Governor of the island for a term of six years, commencing from the beginning of 1866, as his Excellency refused to undertake the duties of office for a shorter period. The Governor proposes to reduce the judicial body by converting the various circuit tribunals of the respective parishes into three county courts.

The American steamer *Estrella*, which arrived here in a damaged condition, has, after a thorough survey, been condemned.

Mr. B. A. Franklin has been appointed agent of the Oceanic Telegraph Company in Jamaica. This Company proposes to lay a cable between Cuba, Jamaica and Aspinwall, and Mr. Franklin has declared his intention to apply to the Government for the right to carry out this plan, and also for the privilege of building telegraphic lines throughout the island.

It is said that Sir Bryan Edwards, Judicial Mayor, will very soon tender his resignation. He will probably be replaced by Judge Ker.

QUASIMODO.

Unity of Plan in the Animal Kingdom—A Lecture by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins.

A lecture on this subject was delivered last evening by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, of London, one of the most eminent comparative anatomists of Great Britain, at the Cooper Institute, before a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer was introduced by the President of the Lyceum of Natural History, who said that Mr. Hawkins was so well known throughout Great Britain that the announcement of a lecture by him was sufficient to fill the largest hall in London. To Mr. Hawkins was due the restoration of the forms of the extinct animals on exhibition at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Mr. Hawkins then came forward and said that in Great Britain, as here, the one great subject which occupied the minds of many of her leading men was the education of the masses. Nothing he thought was more important in this connection than a knowledge of natural history. For want of this knowledge England had already destroyed her salmon, and was rapidly destroying her oyster fisheries. Prussia was following the bad example by eating up the ova of her sturgeon in the form of caviare. All this waste arose from ignorance of the fundamental laws of natural history, which would teach us, if rightly interpreted, to make the most of what the Creator has given us. Mr. Hawkins then proceeded to illustrate the fact that throughout the animal kingdom there is a perfect unity of design. Commencing with the sea anemone, as it is called, the lowest form of animal life, which consists of but a stomach, the lecturer showed that the next highest type consists of a stomach and a heart. As we proceed higher in the scale a breathing apparatus and a brain are added. Illustrating these facts on the black-board, by diagrams sketched with wonderful rapidity and precision, Mr. Hawkins then drew the internal organs, brain, arterial and venous circulations and nervous organization of a fish, showing how these soft parts were covered, and protected by the bony structure, and how wonderfully the animal was adapted to inhabit the medium in which it had been placed. By a few slight alterations he showed how the fins became legs, and the fish became a cayman, fitted for locomotion either on land or in the water. A few more alterations and the cayman became an animal somewhat resembling a hog. From a hog the animal changed into a bird, the two front legs having expanded into wings, and the two hind ones remaining as before, only furnished with claws. Mr. Hawkins said it might be seen from the diagrams he had drawn that a real unity of plan ran through the whole animal kingdom, and that from the teeth, jaws, claws, and a few of the bones of any animal it was comparatively easy to determine what form it had born. He also referred to the Darwinian theory of the development of species, which he said no comparative anatomist could believe in. No one had yet ever heard of a fish' egg bringing forth a bird, or *vice versa*. No difference could be detected even with a microscope in the different ova of fishes, yet salmon always had salmon, and other fish each their kind. Nature abounds in variety, yet through all her plans, so far as the animal kingdom is concerned, runs a unity of design, complete and wonderful, and showing the hand of God himself.

The lecture was listened to with great interest by the large audience present, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

Billiards.

Yesterday afternoon, in the commodious parlor of the new Assembly Billiard Rooms, Brooklyn, a select company were entertained by Messrs. Michael Phelan, John Deery and William Goldthwait. There were about one hundred and twenty persons present, four-fifths being ladies—relatives of the gentlemen patrons of the establishment, and for whom the entertainment was specially designed by the proprietor, Mr. Alexander Samuells. Three games were played, and in addition Deery executed a variety of fantastic strokes. That player and Goldthwait were the first contestants, in a game of 500 points. Up to the first hundred the players proceeded at about equal pace, but after that Deery fairly ran away from his antagonist, who at the end was nearly three hundred points behind. The push shot being prohibited, the "runs" were necessarily much smaller than these players usually make. Deery's best three being 115, 73 and 67, and Goldthwait's, 42, 42 and 37. The winner's average was 20. The second game was 200 points up, between Phelan and Deery, and the latter, averaging 13, won by 67. The concluding tilt was at French caroms, Goldthwait and Deery again being antagonists. The number of points was 21. Goldthwaite had but one shot, scored nothing, and was disposed of in handsome style. Deery started off with a run of 19, and at his next play made game, thus winning the game. Between the first and second games a light collation was served up. A pleasing feature of the entertainment were several popular ballads, sung to piano accompaniment by Messrs. Lingard and Jones, tenor and baritone. What, with billiard-playing and vocal and instrumental music, the matinee lasted two hours and a half, and was extremely enjoyable. At its close, the ladies inspected the large hall, in which there are fourteen billiard tables. These were all in requisition while playing was going on in the parlor.

There is a prospect of a tournament being held in Brooklyn shortly. Mr. Phelan was requested yesterday to inaugurate one, and replied that he would be pleased to do so, provided the proceeds were given to some deserving charity. If held at all, it will be after Melvin Foster's return from Chicago. That player, together with Deery, Goldthwaite, Phelan, Dennison, and others, will probably compete, and possibly Joseph Dion, R. T. Ryall and Philip Tieman.

Foster, who on the 8th proximo is to play John McDevitt for the American championship and $1,000, started for Chicago, *via* Montreal, on Wednesday last. His object in going to Montreal is to play a few games with Joseph Dion, by way of practice. To-morrow night, at the theatre in that city, Dion and Foster are to play a match of 1,500 points, on the same terms as will govern in the contest for the championship.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

Last evening Mr. Jerome Thomson gave a private exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, Fifth-avenue, of his embodiment, in color, of the story told in the popular song above named. The scene chosen by the artist is that described by the poet—his own home—the Woodworth homestead, in Scituate, Mass. The old farm-house is bathed in sunlight, the wild rose climbs over the porch and droops gracefully from the eaves, its hospitable door is again open, the old wagon is in the shed, its shafts projecting into the sunlight; the well-filled barn is half hidden in the foliage, against which the homestead stands relieved. In the distance is the wide-spreading pond, the mill, the bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell, and leading to these the old country road fades away in perspective. In the immediate foreground, however, centres the interest of the picture. Here is the "Old oaken bucket, the moss-covered bucket,"—a thirsty urchin, the poet, doubtless, if poets ever were urchins, drinking from it, his cap and bridle lie at his feet; his comrade, a little girl, leans on the wooden frame-work of the well and reads her future in its depths. The artist tells the story well; there is a truthfulness in the picture which makes all who look upon it its friends at the first glance.

In the room with the painting are also exhibited chromo lithograph copies—fine specimens of this new art. They are the work of Mr. Bencke, of this City. This is a thoroughly American painting, American in subject, suggested by a native poet, painted by an American and reproduced here in most creditable manner by an American chromo lithographist of our own City. The painting will be exhibited, free of charge, to all lovers of art during the remainder of this week and probably all next week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger.—Last evening, Thomas Cassidy was arrested in this City by officers from Brooklyn on a charge of having, in October last, presented a check for $2,000, purporting to have been signed by R. M. Hooley, at the Central National Bank of Brooklyn, and received that amount in full from the paying teller. At the time of the transaction, Cassidy fled from Brooklyn, and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police until yesterday. He was conveyed to Brooklyn, and there lodged in the Forty-first Precinct station-house. He will be taken before Justice Buckley this morning.

Prof. Tripp's Lecture.—Prof. Tripp delivered the third of his European series, at the Everitt Rooms, last evening, on the subject of "Louis Napoleon and the *Coup d'Etat.*" The lecture was a picturesque description of the early romantic life of the Prince, from his birth, at Paris, at the noonday splendor of the Empire, to his accession to chief power, and marriage, embracing all the leading events in his adventurous career, including his escapades of Strasbourgh and Bologne, escape from Ham and *coup d'état* of December, which were vividly described.

Temperance Anniversary.—The eleventh anniversary of Lawrence Section No. 9, Cadets of Temperance, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, in the Olivet Chapel, in Second-street. Mr. Chas. T Monk presided, and a company of ladies and gentlemen furnished a number of pleasing songs, addresses and recitations. Mr. E. Valentine Buck's readings were especially applauded. The whole affair was a decided success.

Dr. Thompson's Lecture.—Rev. Joseph R. Thompson, D. D., delivered his popular lecture last evening, entitled "A Visit to Moscow," at the church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, before a numerous and intelligent audience. The speaker presented several interesting sketches of Russian life and character, and amused his hearers very acceptably.

Accidents.—John Paft, of No. 411 Madison-street, while at work at No. 11 Dey-street, fell down the hatchway, and was dangerously injured....Wm. Johnson fell into a cellar on Tenth-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital....Frank Kuhn, of No. 337 East Forty-sixth-street, and aged 10 years, was run over by a butcher's cart and severely injured....Mary Farrell, a resident of Brooklyn, was run over in Pearl-street by a truck, and received severe injuries.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.—The tenth annual meeting of Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association was held at the Athenæum, last evening, Mr. F. Woodruff, President, in the chair. From the annual report of the directors it appeared that the total membership was 1,583; the number of volumes in the library, added by purchase and donation during the year, 1,100, and 68 pamphlets, and the receipts from lectures, $1,000 less than last year. Mr. George L. Nichols, Treasurer, reported that the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to $6,500 44, and the disbursements to $6,421 65, leaving a balance of $28 79. The trustees of the Carey Fund also reported a number of purchases of books which had been made for the library.

The Demands of Labor.—Following the demand of the bricklayers for $5 per day after the 1st of April, the Carpenters' Union of the Eastern District, on Wednesday night, resolved to demand $3 75 per day of ten hours, to take affect at the same time. The Union also adopted a resolution that no journeyman should work on Saturdays after 4 P. M. This action of the bricklayers and carpenters, it is said, will materially affect the building interests of the city, as many lot-owners have in consequence abandoned their intention of building. A large number of the bricklayers and carpenters of the city have been engaged by Messrs. King & Macauley, extensive contractors, to go forward on the Pacific Railroad, where several embryo cities are laid out.

Worthy of Note.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, it is understood, will soon begin to put the portions of the streets between their tracks throughout the city in proper condition. This will be a welcome movement for all who own and drive vehicles other than railroad cars. The Company also intend to carry their track at East New-York so that passengers from Brooklyn will be able to step into the Jamaica cars immediately on their arrival.

Excise Violation.—Louis Miller, grocer, of India-street, Greenpoint, was yesterday convicted before Judge Voorhies of selling beer without a license. He was fined $30.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of Shoplifters.—Two men, named Stephen Harrison and Charles H. Livingstone, were tried before Justices Pope and Conklin, of Hoboken, on charges of petit larceny. They had succeeded in stealing two pairs of boots, and about $9 in money, from shop-dealers. The prisoners were found guilty, and sent to the County Jail for ninety days each.

Accident.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a young German named H. Keenan, in stepping on shore from one of the Desbrosses-street ferry-boats, fell between the latter and the bridge, and sustained very severe injuries to the hips. After receiving medical aid, he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

Burglary.—Some time during Wednesday night the tobacco store of A. H. Steinbecker, at No. 7 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered through a rear door and robbed of meerschaum pipes, cigar holders, tobacco and money, in all valued at about $400.

Items.—A young man named Thomas Smith, residing at No. 42 Union-street, Newark, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. A certificate of death from epilepsy was granted by the County Physician....The relief store opened a few weeks since in Newark, for the benefit of the poor, is to be closed this week. Between $8,000 and $9,000 have been expended....The mutilated remains of an unknown man, apparently a German, were found on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at South Brunswick, Wednesday. A letter in the German language, and a photograph was found on his person....A committee of the New-Jersey Legislature will visit Snake Hill, on the Newark Meadows, to-day, with a view of procuring a site for a new State Prison....Mrs. Mariah Hedding died at Closter, N. J., a few days since, aged 93 years. She had a distinct recollection of the execution of Major Andre....A gang of robbers are committing a series of depredations in Warren County, N. J.

An Example of Justice.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

New-York has furnished us with an example of what all the United States Courts ought to do in case of the conviction of whisky distillers who are manufacturing without a license. In the case of a man named Devlin, one of the leading whisky distillers in New-York, who was convicted not long since of defrauding the Government out of nearly a million of dollars, by carrying on the manufacture without a license, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for a term of two years, and until the fine is paid.

We hail with great satisfaction the rigid administration of the law. It is time that a change should be made of the men who are daily openly violating the law and swindling the United States. The effect of this sentence will, we predict, be extremely salutary. It is a foretaste to all the evil-doers of what is in store for them in case they receive the deserts for their misdeeds. We do not know of any other case in which the law has been enforced, and we hope that, now that an example has been set, our courts in Philadelphia will do likewise. A few cases of punishment, a few salutary warnings and terror-stricken examples, and all the business of illicit distilling, except on an exceedingly small scale, will be broken up. It does but need a little nerve and a little strictness in the administration of the law to save the Government millions. Will not our officials take the requisite steps?

Judge Black's Retirement as Counsel.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We learn that Judge Black represents two quite formidable, but very fishy claims; that one was pressed upon the Postmaster-General, and the other upon the Secretary of State; that both, after full and fair consideration, were rejected; that Judge Black appealed to the President, who wrote letters to both Departments, intimating his wish, in proper terms, that Judge Black's case might have further, and if practicable, favorable consideration; that the Postmaster-General and Secretary of State went personally and frankly to the President with all the papers in each case; and that the President, after a careful examination, came to the conclusion that Judge Black's clients would not be wronged either by the Post-office or State Department.

Card from Mr. James K. Place.

To the Public:

It has appeared in the published proceedings of the Police Court that I have been held to bail on the complaint of Brown Brothers & Co for the alleged obtaining of property from them fraudulently. I wish to give a public denial of these charges, and to assure the public that the investigation of the matter which will be had will afford satisfactory evidence that I have not consciously said or done anything to mar the good name I have enjoyed in this community for the last thirty years, and that this prosecution is a means resorted to, after all other remedies have proved abortive, to coerce from me or my friends terms of settlement of a debt, the result of a number of years of business involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, which would give an unjust preference to the prosecutors over my other creditors. The long delay of this prosecution is evidence of its lack of merit, and I feel assured that the public will refrain from any opinion or judgment until the whole matter shall be spread before it.

March 26, 1868. JAMES K. PLACE.

Sewing-Machine War.

A notice appeared in the papers of the 26th, cautioning the public against purchasing Sewing-machines manufactured and sold by the Empire Sewing-machine Company, the Ætna Company and the Finkle & Lyon Company, signed by the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Manufacturing Companies, and the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company.

We, the undersigned, have this day obtained from Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, an INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SAID Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer Companies, restraining them from any further publication or caution to the public against the purchase of our machines. Suits will at once be commenced through our counsel for damages to our business resulting from such publication. We assure all our patrons and agents that we are in earnest in resisting the exorbitant demands of a gigantic monopoly for a further royalty upon patents alleged to be infringed by us. We deny any and all such alleged infringements, and notify all our agents and patrons that we shall protect them in the quiet and undisturbed use of our machines.

New-York, March 26, 1868.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.
ÆTNA SEWING-MACHINES.
J. E. BRAUNSDORF & CO., Proprietors.

—*Advertisement.*

The Great
D. P. S.
BY TENNYS SON.

You'll not wonder at the success
Of the famous D. P. S.;
Its merits you will quickly try,
When I explain the reason why.

D. P. S. it is the best—
Cheaper, too, than all the rest;
D. P. S. it will not injure
Skin or clothes of finest texture.

D. P. S. is not deficient
In good materials—it has sufficient,
But not too much, of soda strong.
The free use of which is very wrong.

D. P. S. does not profess
To save your time and spoil your dress;
And do not buy your soap of those
Who save your labor and rot your clothes.

These few reasons are enough
Without a single word of puff;
So D. P. S., good housewives buy;
You'll surely like it, if it you try.
D. P. S.—OR DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP,
is sold by good grocers everywhere.
TRY IT! YOU'LL LIKE IT!

A Few Tell Tales.

A Man Horribly Beaten, Robbed and Left for Dead.—Gustave Fahn, who was assaulted by five ruffians and robbed in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having three of his ribs broken over his left lung, was taken to the Long Island Medical College; but the officers would not allow him admittance on account of his fearful screams and terrible agony from the internal injuries received. His case was considered hopeless, and it was so reported in Sunday's *Herald*, Brooklyn *Eagle* and other daily papers. At this critical moment a gentleman purchased a five dollar, or pint bottle of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, and saw that the remedy was faithfully applied. The effect produced was more than marvelous, for within ten minutes all pain vanished and the man sat upright in bed. He has had no other medical treatment and is now considered not only out of danger, but has the best prospect for a speedy recovery. We would add that Mr. Fahn is a hard-working mechanic, and his family in very needy circumstances. Is it possible that a man or woman laying claims to a benevolent heart will allow this worthy family to suffer? Mr. Fahn lives on the corner of Smith and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, top floor.

I have used Dr. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT for rheumatism in my leg, and can say that it has entirely cured me.
JACOB DEREICH.
Pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Albany, N. Y.

I can say that Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint will relieve pain almost instantly, as it relieved me of a pain in my back and side that allowed me no rest for three days and nights, and one application done the work completely.
DELAVAN PECK.
Proprietor Stanwix Hall and Peck's Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint, as it removed a pain in my back in a few minutes some eight weeks since. I have been well ever since.
A. A. POST, Merchant,
No. 466 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

I sell more of Wolcott's Pain Paint than all the other patent medicines combined, and I keep a full supply of all that have any demand.
VALENTINE KAMMANN, Druggist,
No. 11 7th-av., New-York.

Money deposited now in the Third-av. Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1. 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Spring Overcoats and Glengaries,
READY-MADE, EQUAL TO CUSTOM,
AT RETAIL, AT
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.'S,
Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Fine Arts. The Beaumont Pictures at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The great painting, CARL BECKER'S CARNIVAL DE VENISE, CHURCH'S NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY, and the various other master-pieces of the collection, attract daily an unprecedented crowd of art-amateurs from all sections of the country.

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Choice Seeds, Plants and Trees!—Priced descriptive catalogues gratis. Freight paid to Boston and New-York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

The Fact that the Weed Sewing-Machine received the first medal at Paris, has filled our store with ladies, who are making their selections from our splendid stock at No. 613 Broadway.
W. A. STINSON, Agent.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square—Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes. Beautiful in style, excellent in quality and moderate in price.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURT—GREEN.—In Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., by Rev. C. B. Crane, Mr. William E. Burt to Miss Carrie S., daughter of William Green, Esq., all of Orange, N. J. No cards.

DIX—WATSON.—On Monday, March 9, at All Saints' Church, Kensington, London, by Rev. W. Walter Edwards, M. A., Charles Temple Dix, youngest son of His Excellency the U. S. Minister to France, and Camilla Ottilie, widow of Andrew Watson, Esq., of Edinburgh, and niece of the late Mrs. Anna Jameson.

GUILD—GOODWILLIE.—On Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. James Harper, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., Mr. L. W. Guild, of Syracuse, N. Y., to Alice B., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, D. D., of Vermont.

LITTLE—BOYLE.—On Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. O. Ellerson, Andrew Little to Mary J., eldest daughter of James Boyle, Esq., all of this City.

WELLS—WILCOCKS.—On Wednesday, March 25, in Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Kirk B. Wells to Mary, daughter of the late Samuel Wilcocks, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, March 25, of scarlet fever, Eva R. Bailey, infant daughter of Isaac G. and Almedia H. Bailey, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 331 West 15th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BLOUNT.—On Tuesday, March 24, George, son of Margaret and the late George Blount, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on Friday, afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONE.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Thursday, March 26, Orson C. Cone, aged 40 years, editor of *Somerset Messenger.*

Funeral services on Saturday, 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence.

FRANCIS.—On Wednesday, March 25, of consumption, Catharine A., wife of the late William A. Francis, of this City, and daughter of Edward Baldwin, Sr., of Utica, N. Y.

Funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

GABAUDAN.—On Wednesday, March 25, at the residence of his parents, No. 13 West Washington-place, Lieut. Edward C. Gabaudan, of the U. S. Marine Corps, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. Luke's Church on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 26, Mrs. Charity Greene, wife of the late Lewis F. Greene, aged 73 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Notice of the funeral will be in Saturday's and Sunday's papers.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, March 25, Virginia Nichols Halsey, oldest daughter of Jonathan O. and Virginia B. Halsey, aged 6 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 349 West 50th-st., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, Louisa H., wife of E. M. Kellogg, M. D., and daughter of A. T. Chur, formerly of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 21 East 20th-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

KINSLEY.—At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, March 26, Dr. Hudson Kinsley, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

KOPPER.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 26, Henry J., infant son of Henry J. and Louisa Kopper, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., to-day, (Friday,) at 2½ P. M.

MACNEVEN.—On Thursday, March 26, Jane M. Macneven, widow of the late Dr. William J. Macneven, and sister of the late Richard and John L. Riker, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 340 Lexington-av., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PEARSALL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 26, William Pearsall, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 249 York-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

RINGLAND.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 26, Francis Ringland, son of George and Mary Ringland, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of the family on Saturday, March 28, at 11 o'clock, at 117th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WARNER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 25, Helen P., the beloved wife of Thomas F. Warner, and daughter of the late Moses Henriques, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 9 Varick-place, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WELLS.—On Thursday, March 26, Clara, youngest daughter of the late Charles Wells.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WINSHIP.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, March 24, of scarlet fever, Josie Leonard, youngest child of Albert L. and Harriet W. Winship, aged 4 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Flatbush, on Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

WESCOTT.—On Tuesday, March 24, Henry Wescott, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, corner of Grove and South 2d sts. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

OFFICIAL—[No. 201.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 25, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 5, North River, Sunday, March 22, 1868, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, full face, height five feet eight inches, would weigh about 150 pounds; dressed as follows: No hat, dark blue double-breasted shirt, dark striped pants, brogans, blue socks. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.
THOMAS C. KNOX, M. D., Deputy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—DOCTORS' bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Mothers, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve. Only 25 cents.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N. Associated with other powerful vegetable ingredients that form RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, is curing the worst cases of Chronic Scrofulous, Syphiloid and Urinary Diseases, as well as Skin Diseases.

A medical gentleman inquires if the Resolvent is a cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotence and Discharges from the System, that threaten dissolution, &c.

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT, when prepared under the old process, cured many persons in this City and elsewhere, who, from self-abuse, had almost placed themselves beyond the reach of cure, but who were cured and since married, and have children. This is good evidence of its powerful curative and fruitful efficacy.

As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all Sarsaparillas—these decoctions are mere washes compared to the powerful, stimulating, strengthening and life-invigorating effects of the true SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. So quick is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it may be detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it is taken.

In ordinary pimples, blotches, worms or insects in the skin, black spots, sores, eruptions, &c., a few doses are sufficient to make the skin clear, smooth and healthy.

In aggravated diseases of the skin, sores, ulcers, fever sores, salt rheum, syphiloid, secondary or primary, this remedy cures permanently, and has cured after the treatment of Ricord, Velpeau, Du Bary of Paris, and the same treatment in this country, failed. (For the theory of cure, see Dr. Radway's new medical book, "*False and True,*" (now ready.) Also, many other diseases not proper to mention in a public advertisement. So powerful is this remedy that physicians who formerly had no faith in Sarsaparilla, are now deeply interested in its wonderful effects, as prepared by Dr. Radway in the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

It is acknowledged to be a superior, a safer and more rapid cure than buchu, juniper, cubebs, turpentine, copabia, &c., for all diseases of the urinary, bladder or uterine organs, and the only sure cure for ulceration and degeneration of the kidneys. Dr. Radway has for several years given special attention to diseases of these organs, and his treatise on kidneys, bladder and the urine in "False and True" is the most thorough and explicit of any published.

THE SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is the best remedy in the treatment of consumption of the lungs and bronchitis. It purifies the blood and loosens the phlegm, so that expectoration is easy. It supplies the waste and decay of the body with a new and healthy material, and repairs the emaciated body with new strength—it secures a good appetite, and checks the waste and dissolution of the lungs. A few doses in consumption will do good.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to GEORGE C. GOODWIN, No. 38 Hanover-st., Boston. Information worth thousands will be given you. Price of RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN $1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.—These Pills are composed of various roots, including Podophlin, or concentrated Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue-pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel Ascarides, or Seat-Worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing Piles, Fistula, Dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure Sick Headache and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Patients can consult Dr. Schenck professionally at his Rooms, No 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor.

Sold in New-York by all druggists.

"A GOOD THING;" "HOW TO GET IT." Would you know what you can do best? What calling or pursuit to follow in life? And how to make the most of yourself? Read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It has a very large circulation, is now in its 47th volume, and only $3 a year; or the *Journal* and *Weekly Times* at $4 50 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, or H. J. RAYMOND & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the London Athenæum, March 14, 1868.

The whole story has never, to our knowledge, been so clearly and satisfactorily related before, and nowhere else can an inquirer after the truth respecting this event more readily find what he is in search of than in this masterly exposition of the never-to-be-forgotten Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,

Publish this day:

I.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW: Preceded by a History of the Religious Wars in the Reign of Charles IX. By Henry White, M. A. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $1 75. *Uniform with Smiles' History of the Huguenots.*

From the London Review.

Mr. White has performed his task well. His arguments are everywhere conclusive, ably supported by the results of deep researches into the contemporary histories of the times of which he treats. His language is always forcible, and frequently rises to eloquence. His account of the state of France in the middle of the sixteenth century is admirable and exhaustive. The same praise may be allowed to his descriptions of the characters of the chief personages of the bloody drama which he recounts. We heartily commend the book for the tolerant spirit in which it is written. Remembering how hard it is even to think of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew without a thrill of indignation, we cannot sufficiently praise this conspicuous merit of the volume.

From the London Daily News.

Of the state of France from the commencement of the century to the terrible day of St. Bartholomew Mr. White gives a masterly account. From numerous contemporary memoirs and State documents he has collected the details of a picture at once broad in its general effect and minute in its accessories—a picture full of life, color, character and force. The massacre of Paris is of course the chief feature in the work. It is admirably described, without any pretence of pictorial writing, yet in such a way that the whole hideous tragedy passes vividly before our eyes, and we behold the grim old Paris of the sixteenth century in its spasm of blood and terror. Mr. White has produced a book full of research, conceived in the most conscientious and painstaking spirit, and written in a nervous and vigorous style, proper to the gravity of the events which it narrates and the principles which it affirms.

II.

HISTORY OF THE THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS of the United States. By William H. Barnes. Portraits. 8vo, cloth, $5.

A volume of 636 royal octavo pages, and 18 portraits on steel by the best engravers in the country.

The book contains an accurate history of the great measures of the most important Congress that ever assembled, and biographical sketches of all its members, together with characteristic and pertinent extracts from their speeches. The narrative portion of the work is written in clear and concise style, while the extracts, though generally brief, are directly to the point, and present the views of our wisest statesmen on the great subjects of recent legislation.

III.

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY OF ENGLAND. A Smaller History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Year 1862. Edited by William Smith, LL. D., Editor of "A Classical Dictionary," "Dictionary of Antiquities," "Student's Histories," &c. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. 16mo, cloth, $1. *Uniform with Dr. Smith's Smaller Histories of Greece and Rome.*

IV.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD. A Novel. By a Barrister. 8vo., paper, 50 cents.

"It is full of spirit and cleverness; the style is good; it is extremely entertaining; the plot is novel, and the characters are drawn from the life......It is not often one meets with a thoroughly amusing novel, true in its main characteristics, whimsical without being a caricature, and fresh in the incidents and in the mode of handling them......It is decidedly a clever and amusing novel."—*Athenæum.*

Harper & Brothers will send the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 26, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 80 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 40 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward; 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILRORD CO.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, March 16, 1868.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING whether the creditors of the Bank of Louisiana will accept the proposition made by the stockholders to the creditors by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank, holden on the 14th of March, 1868:

Notice is hereby given that subscription books will be open during thirty days at the banking-house of the Bank of Louisiana, for receiving subscriptions for capital stock in a new corporation to be formed under the laws of the State, to carry on the business of banking, and to be organized on the terms and conditions set forth in the printed report made to the stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at the said meeting.

Copies of the report can be had at the banking-house of the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.

Messrs. A. LANFEAR, L. F. GENERES, J. B. LEPRETRE, J. U. LAVILLEBEUVRE, JOHN PEMBERTON, were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.

J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons of Income Bonds, due April 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax; also, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO. NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, March 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid, at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION for nine Directors of the American Velvet Company, held at the office of the Company, in Paterson, N. J., on the 7th day of April next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

JOHN N. BULKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. A. WASHBURN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company April 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office, or at "the National Bank of the Republic."

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating or cashing a check signed John Sniffin, for $1,100, drawn on the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, certified, the same being a forgery.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating a check signed John SNIFFIN, for twenty-one hundred dollars, drawn on the Bowery National Bank and certified, the same being a forgery.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & De FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 26—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110⅝	110¾	5-20 C. '67, ...	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	110½	110⅝	10-40 Registered.	100⅞	100⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¼	106⅝	10-40 Coupon......	100⅞	100⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅜	109½	Gold	138⅝	138⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅛	107⅜	June 7.30.........	105½	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	July 7.30	105½	105⅝
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	106⅛	106⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887. INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $800,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $160,000 a year, of which the City, County and State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broad-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order HENRY ASHLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

$10.000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved City property; none but first-class applications will be received. Apply to G. HUNT, No. 49 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six Per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE INSTITUTION FOR THE savings of merchants' clerks has removed to No. 20 Union-place, 4th-av., corner East 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable young woman to take charge of children for the Summer, and do plain housework; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Address No. 329 East 16th-st., near Leburg's store.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an English Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid; understands embroidering and hair-dressing, and can be well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 2/7 Madison-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; good baker and understands milk and butter; has a boy 10 years old, who she desires to keep with her; no objections to the country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 1st-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 46th-st.; ring fourth floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 100 West 37th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or regular laundress, and can do ladies' fine fluting; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City references from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 89 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, who can be recommended by one of the best and first-class families in this City. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND TO do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 247 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress, to go out by day or month, having no objections to go in country. Call at No. 329 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl to do general housework in an American small family. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in rear, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 106 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 West 34th-st., second floor.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person of good experience, who understands her business, as first-class cook in a respectable private family; can cook all kind of soups, meats, game, poultry and desserts. Also, a first-class chambermaid; would assist with fine washing; good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as first-class seamstress in a respectable private family; is a good tailoress and maker of children's dresses, infant's clothes, ladies' undergarments, all kinds family sewing; can operate on any machine; or would go as lady's maid; country preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 334 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT German cook in a respectable private family; she has had six years' experience in first-class families in Hamburg; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply to or address A. C., No. 368 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; makes children's clothes and all kinds of sewing; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 219 East 38th-st., near 3d-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; one who understands her business and all kinds of baking; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, in the City or country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and seamstress; is an experienced hair-dresser; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is orderly and neat about her work; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place for five years. Call at No. 112 West 22d-st., from 9 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; could take full charge of an invalid lady, and do sewing, go to the country or travel for the Summer; best of City reference given. Address or apply at No. 320 East 34th-st., one flight of stairs, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY neat, efficient and trustworthy girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and highly commended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young girls, sisters; one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing or plain sewing, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; they both can furnish the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 431 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH PROTestant nurse, who is very fond of children, a situation; she is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a dress maker and can fit all kinds of work, to go out by the day or week. Call or address, for one week, at No. 1,414 Broadway, near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN, with four years' reference for capability, honesty, &c., a situation; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of poultry, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class seamstress, and take care of grown children; would go traveling with a lady; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the French Agency, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can take the entire care of an infant; would travel with a lady to Europe; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes excellent bread, pastry, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 323 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework; has good reference from her last place. Apply for two days, at No. 408 West 31st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family in the City or country, or would do chamberwork and washing; good reference. Call at No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation, in country or City, as good family cook; good baker; understands milk and butter work, &c.; three years' reference from her last situation. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take charge of children for the Summer and do plain needlework; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address No. 329 East 16th-st., near Leburg's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; understands her business in all its branches, with good reference; country preferred, or a family that is going to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 4, at new No. 132 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 329 East 22d-st., two stairs up, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 23d-st., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid or waitress; is fully competent for either; has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, A SITUAtion to go to Europe to take care of children, or ladies' maid; no objections to taking charge of an invalid; best of reference. Address No. 21 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Call at No. 113½ 7th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference from his last place. Call for two days at No. 473 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, game and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; refers to last place. Call for two days at No. 424 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 275 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 445 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; will assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Apply to No. 248 East 23d-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, with best of reference. No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork; best City references. Can be seen at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 12 West 9th-st., (old No. 56.)

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 57 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best recommendations; none but a first-class situation accepted. Apply to J. BUIST, at Reed & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener or assistant florist, by an industrious, competent man, single; is handy and willing; manage and drive a horse. Address A. M., Box 214 Times Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German; married; in either City or country; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; gives best City reference as to capability. Address D. V., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom to fast horses, in City or country, by a respectable young man just disengaged, in a private family; has the best of testimonials, and will be highly recommended. Address P. C., No. 253 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the care and cultivation of green and hot house plants, and has a good knowledge of the grapery; h's good reference. Address G. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GARDENER AND FARMER OF first-class abilities offers his services to any gentleman requiring a person of extensive experience in laying out new grounds in the most tasteful manner; also, graperies, hot or cold greenhouse, vegetables, fruits and flowers, and the most approved plans of agriculture; terms moderate. Address B. G., Henderson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can milk; can furnish good references from his last place; country preferred. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM OR gentleman's place by a capable, industrious married man; no children; is a good coachman, groom, gardener, &c.; prefers a house or rooms for his wife to live in; she to take charge of the dairy, laundry, &c.; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a practical grape-grower; also greenhouse culture; a native of England; in this country 25 years; reliable; reference can be seen up to the 1st of April. Apply at No. 339 East 11th-st., or by post to J. ZARMING, said number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged man, a Protestant, of long experience in England and this City; can be strongly recommended by his last employer in the City. Can be seen at No. 598 Broadway, at Mr. Mix's, or address M. R., for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man, as coachman and gardener; 9 years in last place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; good, careful driver; City and country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references, both City and country. Can be seen at the private stables, 37th-st., No. 18. Inquire for EDWARD, or address.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, without children; thoroughly understands hothouse and greenhouse, and is a good grape and vegetable grower; has long experience in the business; best of reference. Address J. H., Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; can milk, take care of poultry, and make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AN AMERICAN,) a situation as coachman and groom; would take charge of a small garden, if desired, or otherwise make himself useful; the best of references. Address C. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED TWENTY, an English Protestant, a situation as under-waiter or otherwise; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at 2 o'clock, at No. 34 Gold-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address R., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 209 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands it in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, vegetables and lawn; best of City reference can be given. Address T. H., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A man who understands his business in all its branches, and understands the care of cattle and sheep; can give five years' reference from last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, grounds, and would take charge of farm in connection with garden. Address A. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German; married; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables and lawns; has the best of City references. Address JOHN CASSAL, care Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A situation as coachman and groom; is a good vegetable gardener, also understands general work about a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is also a good vegetable gardener; has the best of City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family, with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address W. B., waiter, book-store corner Broadway and 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; can milk; he is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. H. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man, Scotch, without family; who fully understands his business in all its aspect; has the best of references. Address for two days WILLIAM, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single Protestant young man; is a first-class butler, and has the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 225 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent, strictly temperate, well-recommended married Protestant; City or country. Address O., Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; country preferred; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 433 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer or plain gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has got 8 years' reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference. Address C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has got good City reference. Address W. P., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a competent man, married, no children; not afraid to work, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, W. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of experience and practical knowledge in this country; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Mr. Bridgeman, florist, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; first-class; a married man with no family—a man who has had extensive practice in gardening. A line addressed to A. B. C., No 15 John-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first-class coachman, and will assist in the garden; satisfactory references. Call or address No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has good City references; would like to go in the country, and would assist in the garden. Address A. A., Box No. 2?7 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av. for WILLIAM.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address No. 244 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, for City or country; has best reference. Can be seen at his present employment, No. 13 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (AN Englishman) a situation as coachman in town or country; thoroughly understands his business and has City references. Address R. S., No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED A PORTER'S SITUATION—I AM about retiring and am anxious to find work for my porter who has been with me for the last seven years. Address R. W., Box No. 208 Times Office, this week.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper and to do general desk work. One who has had practical experience as above, is good at figures and a fair penman, may apply this morning, between the hours of 8 and 10; after that time by letter, stating references and salary expected. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A PHONOGRAPHER AND GOOD PENMAN desires a situation as copyist in a law-office, or as an amanuensis. Address LEE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED—A THOROUGHLY practical man, understanding farming in all its branches, as overseer on Fisher's Island; upward of 5,000 acres well stocked; will be treated liberally. Address, with references, R. R. FOX, Fisher's Island, New-London, Conn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress; one willing to make herself generally useful; a settled person preferred; must be willing to go to the country; good City references required. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT SERVANTS, cook, waitress, laundress and chambermaid; none need apply but those who can give the best references for character and qualifications. Call, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 18 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A LADY AS MISSIONARY FOR Canal-st. Church; one who sings and plays the harmonium preferred. Apply to Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, No. 202 9th-av., for two days, from 12 to 4.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, TIDY, PROTestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; wages $12; must be capable and have good reference. Apply for two days at No. 217 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHILD'S DRESSing-maid and thorough seamstress, with good reference. Apply from 9 till 2 o'clock at 29 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A STEEL-PLATE PRINTER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business. Apply by note to PRINTER, Box No. 2?0 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A Protestant woman as cook. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, SHORT DISTANCE in the country; single man; must understand his business and not afraid of work. Apply at 308 West-st.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK; CITY REFerences required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock, on Friday and Saturday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT WASHINGTON. For Sale—

On Grand Boulevards, half a block.

On 10th-av., 90 lots.

On 155th-st., 60 lots.

On 155th-st., 4 lots.

First-class country seat (furnished)........	$50,000
First-class country seat	40,000
First-class country seat	75,000
At Inwood, country seat.........................	75,000

TO LET—several magnificent country houses, furnished, with extensive grounds, stables, gardens, greenhouses, &c.; rental $4,000@$5,000 per year. Apply only to ROB'T A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—128TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a two-story high basement and French-roof attic house and lot; lot 37.6x85, house 21.6x45. The house is completely and very handsomely furnished, in admirable taste, and all in the most perfect and tidy order. Price for house and lot (lowest) $12,000. Furnished $15,000. Furniture cost, as per invoices, $5,500, a short time since.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story, basement and attic dwelling No. 105 West 11th-st. The lot is 25x103; house 60 feet deep and is in fine order and replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bathrooms, water-closets, &c., &c. Can be seen on permits from Mr. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st., or Mr. REYNOLDS, No. 132 West 11th-st. It will only be rented to a first-class tenant for private family use.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 650 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—BY J. M. PHELPS & CO., NO. 5½ Pine-st., a three-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, 21.6x50x80, finished in best manner, with all improvements, tiled halls, parlors frescoed, &c. Location, 3d-av., near 50th-st. Price, $20,000.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE large and elegant basement house No. 224 Madison-av., 25 feet wide, with three-story back building, in fine order; immediate possession. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE BRICK STABLE NO. 100 West 18th-st., containing six stalls and two box stalls; large carriage-house and rooms and lofts above. Apply at Nos. 53 to 55 Worth-st., to WM. TURNBULL, Administrator.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, OR to let, furnished, the three-story high-stoop house, No. 95 (old number) 9th-st., near University-place, 22 feet wide; price $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 18th-st., just west of 5th-av.; is a very desirable location for occupancy or investment; will be sold at the low figure of $32,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKlyn property, No. 319 East 41st-st.; brown-stone; all improvements; three stories. Address OWNER, No. 104 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 Christopher-st., three stories and attic, with basement and counter-cellar, house 27x50. Apply to G. J. BOGERT, No. 59 Christopher-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, well built, 20x56, No. 55 West 52d-st. Inquire of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND STABLE IN 51ST-ST., near 3d-av.; possession immediately. Apply in store No. 1,214 Broadway. No agents.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 81ST-ST. AND ON 1st-av., adjoining. Apply, from 1 to 3, at the office of DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 61 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE beautifully situated at North Bellville, near Boiling Spring and Rutherford Park, N. J.—An Italian Villa, partly furnished, containing 18 rooms, 40 acres, with necessary outbuildings, sloping lawn and water front; rent $1,800. Also, a beautiful place of ten acres, with cottage, 12 rooms, fruit, shrubbery and fine old forest trees, private water front, with good bathing, boating and fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; rent $900. Apply at the St. Denis Hotel, Room No. 44, between 9 and 11 A. M., or to VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED—AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem river. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, partially furnished, to let or for sale; 36 acres of land, beautiful, with walks and drives; an abundance of fruit, a good garden, and every convenience for a moderate sized family; adjoining the Roosevelt and Stuyvesant residences 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. Apply to JAMES SMILLIE, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 30 MILES from New-York, 12 trains daily, a furnished two-story and attic house; size 50x50 feet; gas throughout; ice-house filled; barn and stable-room for five or ten horses, with five acres land with shade and fruit trees; within half a mile of depot. For further information apply at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1; or to GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown.

TO LET—IN RYE, THE DESIRABLE RESIdence of the late Hon. N. D. Halsted, partially furnished, with a lawn of five acres garden and large carriage-house; a high healthy location; unsurpassed in Rye; adjoining Rye Beach; fine bathing, fishing, &c.; will be leased for one or three years. Inquire of G. B. HALSTED, No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York; or WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, one and a half miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad: half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—CONVENIENT TO RYE AND PORT Chester depots on New-Haven Railroad, a large and good house containing fifteen rooms; good garden, pasture for cow, &c., situated on the Purchase Road, known as the Middlebrook Place; ground high, view good, location healthy; rent $1,000 per annum.

WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK BAY, AT THE NARrows, a beautiful country seat between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, on the shore road, with six acres of ground; fine beach for bathing; communication by Hamilton Ferry cars every ten minutes, or via Bay Ridge Ferry six times a day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PRETTY, CONVENIENT ENGLISH-basement house in 10th-st., near 2d-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable; new range put in, and house put in order throughout last year; gas-fixtures with the house; rent $2,000. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, No. 23 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Newtown, L. I.—Stable, about an acre of ground, well laid out; house has range, hot and cold water, stationary wash tubs, heater, &c.; forty-five minutes from the City; communication hourly.

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, IN PERFECT order, containing eleven rooms beside large extension; situate on the west bank of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; ample shade, good bathing, no mosquitoes or fever and ague; rent $300. Inquire of STEPHEN LININGTON, No. 216 Front-st., N. Y., or DAVID W. JONES, near the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE IN UNIVERsity-place; very large and well arranged for business or dwelling purposes. Brown-stone house, 25th-st., near 4th-av. Elegant residence in 22d-st., near 8th-av. Country seats on Staten Island and Hudson River, one hour from City. VANZANDT BROS., 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, ON ELLIOTT-PLACE, one of the most cozy English-basement houses, completely furnished, in the city; possession to suit; rent $150 per month. Permits from H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., near Elliott-place.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A FINE NEW four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order, and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, FOR THE season or a term of years, a country seat, furnished; large house and outbuildings; excellent garden; one hour and a quarter from the City. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 321 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av.; stone front, all improvements, in good order, three stories, high basement. Apply to owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock this day. Rent, $1,500 per year.

TO LET, AT FORDHAM—ONE QUARTER of a mile from the depot, a country place containing 18 acres of land, large house, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in 84th-st., one door east of 1st-av.; rent $1,000. Also, a two-story and basement house on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; rent $900. All improvements, and good location. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT IRVINGton, N. J., 16 rooms, modern conveniences; 1½ acres ground; stable, fruit and shade; $1,800 per annum; also unfurnished house at $1,000 per year. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence with three or more acres of land, 20 miles from the City Hall, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN HAVE A first-class 25 foot well furnished house opposite Washington-square, at a very reasonable rent. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with stable, No. 1 Belmont-place, Bergen; 10 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry; rent $500. Apply at No. 308 West-st.

PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO, FIRST, SECond and third-story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BROWN-stone house—the second floor and part of the third, with all the conveniences, to an American family. Inquire at No. 257 East 48th-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., corner De Hart-place and Grand-st., containing nine rooms; a good garden attached; rent $600. Apply on the premises.

A SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let; also a basement room as a doctor's office. No. 38 East 19th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,

NO. 26 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse and at all points on the line of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

Houses, Lots, Country Seats and Farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property we are offering for sale.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to the DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—IN NEW-Providence, four miles from Summit Depot, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, the entire Farm of one hundred acres, known as the "Prescott Place," will be let for seven months from April 1. Pleasantly situated on the upper Passaic; well adapted to a large family; has 22 acres wood-land; the house and outbuildings are all painted, one of which has a cupola and bell; the soil is excellent, and can be cultivated on shares, at halves; great variety of fruits, apples, pears, cherries, &c.; also an extensive peach-orchard, second year bearing; a sulphur mineral spring on the farm, and a well of water unsurpassed; railroad time one hour from City to Summit, connecting with the mail-stage which passes through the farm; rent $700. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st., New-York.

N. B.—Loads of furniture leaving the City in the morning reach the farm at sundown, distance over the road 25 miles.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, four miles above Rhinebeck Station, one of the most desirable residences in the country, containing 260 acres best quality of land, well drained, beautifully wooded and in excellent order, with half a mile of river front; stone mansion, 16 rooms, commanding a view of the river for miles, and of the whole range of Catskill Mountains; complete and extensive stabling and barns; four tenant houses, &c. Will be sold, if desired, in two lots, of 110 and 150 acres. If not sold before the 1st of May, the house, (furnished,) with adjacent grounds, will be let for the season. Apply to C. S. WAINWRIGHT, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Huntington, L. I.; the house on an eminence, near the heart of the village; commands fine inland and water views, and, with the outbuildings, is in complete order; hot and cold water, furnace, range, stationary tubs, &c.; built in the best manner for the owner's occupancy; the grounds comprise 17 acres in lawn, garden, grove, orchard and pasturage; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; must be seen to be appreciated; healthy, and no musquitoes; access by railroad and steamboat. Apply to C. GILLESPIE & SON, No. 8 Fletcher-st.

ON THE HUDSON—30 MILES FROM NEW-York, an elegant place of three acres. Italian villa style of architecture, built in the most substantial manner, and tastefully decorated throughout; contains every modern convenience; situated 250 feet above the water level, and commanding one of the noblest views on the river; gardeners' house, conservatory, carriage-house and stable; grounds laid out in the most artistic manner, and handsomely planted with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; will be sold furnished if desired. Photograph and terms with A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN A DElightful location, rapidly improving, within eight minutes' walk of station, an entirely new and thoroughly built high basement two-story and French roof attic house; lot 26x116 to an alley; house 21.6x33.6; dining-room, kitchen, laundry and cellar on ground floor; parlors, hall, with closets, on main floor; four rooms, bathroom and closet on the second floor; two rooms and large finished garret in attic; marble mantels and wash-basins with hot and cold water and gas throughout. A most suitable genteel home for a small family, being 45 minutes only from Wall-street. $8,500, $5,000 of which may remain. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for improved City property, a handsome country residence, three quarters of a mile north of the village of Westchester; 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, and one hour from 26th-st. Depot; a fine two-story and attic stone-house, 46x50, built in modern style, with about 27 acres of ground; barn and outhouses; excellent garden and water; grounds well laid out, and contain a large number of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

FOR SALE—FARM AT SAYVILLE, L. I., ADjoining the great South Bay; 45 miles by Long Island Railroad or Southside Railroad; contains 100 acres, part wood and balance under a high state of cultivation; dwellings commodious; barns and outbuildings suitable and in good order; the bay abounds with oysters, clams and fish, and affords large quantities of seaweed suitable for manure; orchard filled with choice fruit; near churches, schools, &c. Further particulars on application to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

EAST ORANGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat; new last year; built by the owner (who occupies it) for his own use, and in the very best manner; the house is large and contains every modern improvement of a first-class City house; stables, coach-house, &c., very superior; grounds, handsomely embellished, 100x500, running from street to street; will be sold at $20,000 if sold at once; $16,000@$15,000 may remain; time by Morris & Essex Railroad, 35 minutes' from foot Barclay-st. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

$3.000.000 OF REAL ESTATE FOR sale in and near Rahway, N. J.—Consisting of houses and lots in towns and fine farms in the country; some pleasant homes in Rahway for the sum of $3,000 and upward; the time now to purchase to advantage, as some of the above places will have to be sold before the 1st of April next; farms near Rahway and Elizabeth of various sizes, prices and quality; some of them in good state of cultivation, and as low as $100 per acre, with terms easy. Great bargains are now being offered, and inducements to purchase seldom presented. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A COUNTRY residence, with 14 acres, to let; the house is well furnished, containing 14 rooms; fine garden, fruit in abundance, grove, &c., large stable, icehouse, filled; gardener's cottage and other necessary outbuildings on the place; possession immediately. Inquire at office of H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale at Sing Sing, N. Y., near the depot; has been occupied as a foundry, but can be used for other purposes; buildings large, with steam-engine, &c.; size of lot, 190x79x240x145 feet; will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE, 15 MINutes' drive from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; house 36x40, 10 rooms; barn and 1½ acres prettily laid out; plenty of small fruit; time from City to house, 1¼ hours; price $8,500. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY desirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av., is now offered for sale upon favorable terms, for the purpose of closing an estate. For particulars apply to G. EDWARD CARL, real estate agent, Flushing, or of ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing eleven rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

CORNER PROPERTY, AT LAFAYETTE, N. J., only 15 minutes from Wall-st.; horse-cars within one block; very healthy; neat brick house, 9 rooms, water and gas; price and terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—SARATOGA COUNTY, FIRST-rate farm of 150 acres, six miles from Saratoga Springs; thirty acres woodland; good house and outbuildings; price $10,000. Apply to or address H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COSY COTTAGE; FINE ORDER; line of Staten Island Railroad, near depot, school and church; four minutes of seashore; half acre ground, (more land, if desired.) Price $4,000. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

$25.000.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY at Newark, N. J.—Three-story brick house, with two-story side wing; grounds 107 by 218 feet; stable, with coachman's house. Inquire at Room No. 4 Custom-house, Newark.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, THE TWO and a half story brick dwelling-house with basement, situated on the southeast corner of the Park. Address THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

A DESIRABLE HOME OF 20 ACRES—good improvements, fruit, &c., near Fordham, steam and horse cars—for $20,000; easy terms. Address H. W., Station G.

ON THE HUDSON—SOME VERY DESIRABLE country seats, farms, building sites and village residences, with elegant river views, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CASH. For particulars inquire of WM. B. BORROWS, Everett House, GEO. H. KITCHEN, No. 591 Broadway, or R. PYATT, No. 113 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, PLEASANTLY SITuated near the beautiful bathing waters of South Amboy. Apply to S. G. GARDNER, No. 332 Broadway, or to Squire CUMMINGS, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill. Accessible by New-Jersey Central and horse-cars from ferry. Terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, Room No. 17.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED (25 YEARS) retail boot and shoe store, lease, stock and fixtures for sale. Inquire of J. C. GRAHAM, 77 Catharine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN BEDford, Brooklyn; double house built of Philadelphia front brick, with brick stable, and eight or sixteen lots of ground, laid out in garden with fine ornamental and fruit trees, and grapes in variety; house has gas and hot and cold water throughout, and all modern improvements, frescoed walls, &c. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 3,263 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT FORT HAMILTON, 5 MILES by the cars from Brooklyn ferry, a handsome furnished dwelling-house and grounds, affording an extensive water prospect; with another furnished house which rents for sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the whole property, leaving the principal house and grounds at free rent. Inquire of J. D. CLUTE, No. 59 Liberty-st., up stairs.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN BROOKlyn, 124 feet on Broadway, near DeKalb-av.; contains 25 lots, or 2 acres, splendidly laid out with choice fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately, if desired. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUILDERS.—For sale, two extra large lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, splendidly located and admirably adapted for the erection thereon of a large private boarding-house, much needed in this fashionable quarter of the City. JAMES A. OLWELL, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND extension house, 10 rooms, all improvements, with extra grounds, filled with fruit trees, vines, &c.; situated in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON DIVISION-av., between 3d and 4th sts., near the fountain, a three-story brick house, 25 by 40, with all modern improvements. Also, two lots adjoining, 25 by 100 feet. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

FOR SALE—FORT GREENE-PLACE, BROOKlyn, magnificent brick house, high-stoop, beautifully frescoed and in perfect order; all improvements; price $13,500; easy terms. Apply to MACOMBER, No. 321 Fulton-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WELL LOCATED, a large three-story brick house; extra well built, all improvements and in fine order; rear overlooking river and New-York; price $15,500. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS.

TO LET,

THE SPACIOUS AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS IN THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,

Corner of Hudson, Jay and Staple sts.

Four floors 100x100,

Will be let to one or two parties.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, PREMises No. 62 Hudson-st., 24x75; and No. 10 Worth-st., 26x100; connecting in rear forming L; now leased until 1st day of May next to Hudson River Railroad. Applications may be addressed to WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE ON FULTON-AV., NEAR St. Felix-st., now occupied by D. Maguire as a dry-goods store; also, two other stores on Fulton-av., and two fine stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND second floor of the new and substantial brick building 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

BROADWAY CORNER TO LET, NO. 826, corner of 12th-st., upper part, four floors. Inquire in the trunk store, corner of Broadway and 12th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY MARBLE-front store, No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place; size 25x110 feet. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, at No. 211 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by the year, by a gentleman and wife, between 34th and 14th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; would prefer to furnish their rooms; best reference given and required; for suitable accommodations $40 a week will be paid. Address TOWN, Box No. 167 Times Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a large, handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with hall bedroom adjoining. Also third floor front room. References exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 27th-st.

BOARD FOR THREE OR FOUR ADULTS in the most pleasant part of Brooklyn, twenty minutes from ferries by four lines of cars; family private; house and board first class; terms reasonable. Address HOME, Box No. 126 Times Office.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST AND second and third-story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, or to gentlemen with partial board in brown-stone house; private family, desirable location. Apply at No. 319 West 28th-st.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for four persons in a plain family; convenient to 35th-st. and 8th-av.; from about 15th April; terms must be moderate. Address J. C. H., Station G.

BOARDING—FEMALES CAN OBTAIN GOOD board, with washing, at three dollars and twenty-five cents a week, in the spacious and pleasant house No. 45 Elizabeth-st., one door above Canal.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

1 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, CORNER OF University-place and 4th-st.—Elegant rooms, en suite and single, with or without board or private table; terms moderate.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated; I have a large house, situated on Long Island Sound; fine shade and all kinds of fruit trees; also, good fishing and bathing. Call or address 233 East 10th-st.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, CAN be had from 1st of May, in Morristown, N. J. Address Box 100 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board; third floor, front; singly or in suite. Terms reasonable.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY CAN HAVE BOARD where she can enjoy the comforts of a home by applying at No. 403 Broome-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st.; one large and one small room, for single gentlemen or family.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMmodate six or eight with furnished rooms and first-class board. Address M. C. M., Box No. 202 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF adults in a good house near Madison-square. Address W. A. E., Station G.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITABLE for a family of three or four. No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, FROM May 1, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman, lady, three children and two nurses. Address, stating lowest terms and locality, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four, near salt water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,2?0 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

Rev. C. F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. The Summer term will open TUESDAY, April 7. Send for catalogue to HENRY M. DOWD, Agent, North Granville, N. Y.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES in Danbury, Conn.; reopens MONDAY, April 6. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Can be seen from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. at No. 48 West 15th-st., New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FOR several years past Principal of an Academy, desires a situation after the middle of April. For information apply to F. C. BROWNELL, No. 19 Murray-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.........ROUSSAN.........SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.........BOCANDE.........SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.........SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.........SATURDAY, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.........WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, May 6
Chief cabin passage.........$130
Second cabin passage.........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new).........WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, April 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY, April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY, April 18
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold: steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA.........March 26
PALMYRA.........April 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.
WM. PENN, April 18. | BELLONA, May 16.
For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
No. 54 South-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
will leave SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
VIRGO,
DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT.........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
R. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 28
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R. Florida.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. SMITH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA,

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, SATURDAY, March 28,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 3,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER STEAMER HAMMONIA, put back to Southampton, which cargo is now expected per steamer BORUSSIA, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned for the purpose of signing the average bond and getting the bills of lading of the Hammonia indorsed by us.
KUNHARDT & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANDLEBERT CANFIELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMOS PRENTISS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS LOSEE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WM. H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. BONESTEEL, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES PELTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. BERRYMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY SAGE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ardil B. Raymond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., N. Y. mh20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Baker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1868.
mh27-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of George W. Kimball, bankrupt, will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 9th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee.
At the office of Jackson & Seaman, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City.
MARCH 27, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Levy, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUISA HIRSCHBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louisa Hirschberg, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868. DANIEL MARX, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 63 White-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. BILLINGS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John N. Billings, of Jersey City, Hudson County, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Sager, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh27-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. BIGELOW, of Malden, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Bigelow, of Malden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 18th day of November, 1867, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868. ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 695.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SHARP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID WOOD, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Wood, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. STRAW, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles L. Straw, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of March, A. D., 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until the 31st inst., inclusive, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, *or at a point not further distant, and subject to the usual inspection* viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
38,500 slates, 10x20, ½ thick, of uniform color.
152 sheets Brazier's copper, 18 oz., 3 feet by 5 feet; 58 sheets yellow metal, 18 oz, 4 feet by 14 inches.
650 lbs. galvanized slate nails, 4d.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
150 yards American carpeting.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
A large lot of stationery, *full description of which* may be had by applying at this office.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
168 galls. boiled linseed oil; 200 galls. Winter strained sperm oil.
2,000 lbs. white lead, in oil.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had *at this office*, otherwise bids will *not be entertained*.
GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster United States Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated March 19, 1868.
WILSON SMALL,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
PETER H. JACKSON,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
OTTO H. COOP,
Committee on Buildings.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BUOYS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1868.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday the 17th day of April, 1868, for the construction of iron buoys, with accessories complete (except chains,) as follows:
Lot 1. Twenty (20) first-class Can buoys.
Lot 2. Twenty (20) first-class Nun buoys.
Lot 3. Forty (40) second-class Can buoys.
Lot 4. Sixty (60) second-class Nun buoys.
Lot 5. One hundred (100) third-class Can buoys.
Lot 6. One hundred (100) third-class Nun buoys.
Drawings and specifications of the buoys and accessories, (sinkers, ballast-balls, swivels and shackles,) and any information in the matter, may be obtained on application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year; say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (2,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per bag—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT FOR TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the monthly conveyance, during a period of one year, to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1868, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement.
The steamers will have to leave New-Orleans on Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in every month, or, in the event of the European mails from Liverpool not reaching New-Orleans in time for their dispatch, on Wednesday, as soon after their arrival there as practicable. The passage between New-Orleans and Belize, either way, must be performed within five days. The steamer must leave Belize on her return voyage on the seventh day (inclusive) after her arrival. The contract price will be paid by monthly installments. Tenders will be received at the British Consulate, in New-Orleans, on or before the 23d day of April, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, and at the Colonial Secretary's office, in Belize, on or before the 2d day of May next.
N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the British Government, or with the Government of British Honduras, are exempt from port charges in British Honduras.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon, WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1868, for furnishing to the United States, from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight inch by twelve inch sawed hemlock timber, pieces to be not less than twenty-five feet long, and to be delivered at the dykes on Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, in rafts strong enough to stand steamboat waves.
Bids will be received for so much per thousand feet, and must be made on printed forms, properly certified.
Forms for proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERTS.
Ole Bull will give his
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 28.
OLE BULL will play Paganini's "ALLEGRO MAESTOSO" in H minor, and "LE STREGHE, (Witches Dance,) and Mozart's Larghetto.
Signor SEVERINI will sing "Am Meere," by Schubert; Adagio, (Rigoletto,) Verdi and Duo (Lucia) Donizetti.
Signor RANDOLFI will sing "Thou Art so Near, and Yet so Far," and Duo (Lucia) Donizetti.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, who has been especially engaged for these concerts, will play the overture to "ZAUBER-FLOETI," by Mozart.
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN will play Fantasia, Un Ballo in Maschera, Withering Flowers, and Polka, "The Guards."
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets and seats for sale at Steinway Hall; Schubert's and Schirmer's music-stores, and No. 112 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 28, at 2 o'clock
OLE BULL will play
"CANTABILE DOLOROSO E RONDO GIOCOSA"
THE MOTHER'S PRAYER,
AND
"RECITATIVE AND CARNIVAL OF VENICE."
Signor SEVERINI will sing "Vogelein," by Gumbert, and "Serenade," by Gounod.
Signor RANDOLFI will sing "Ah per Sempre" and "Thou Everywhere."
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, will play the overture to "Martha."
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN will play Fantasia "Faust" and "Murmures Eolienne."
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets and seats can be had at Steinway Hall, Schubert's and Schirmer's music-stores, and No. 112 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY, MARCH 29.

TWENTY-SIXTH
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GREAT CLASSICAL AND POPULAR
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATION.
Miss Jenny Landsmann, the popular contralto.
Leopold De Meyer, the renowned pianist.
Signor Ardavani, the favorite baritone.
Mr. B. Listemann, the celebrated violinist.
Mr. G. W. Colby, accompanyist, and
THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

This EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT of MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, who will repeat her great impersonation of CAMILLE. To-morrow, CAMILLE MATINEE, at 2 o'clock; also at night, at 8 o'clock, positively last performance of Miss Reignolds' engagement of Camille, supported by G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Harry Hawk, and a star company. Monday, joint benefit of J. S. Schell and J. C. Denham. Tuesday, benefit of G. H. Clarke. On both occasion attractive bills will be presented. Box-book now open. Admission, 50 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Broadway and 30th-st.
Last night but one of the engagement of the celebrated comedian, Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, in Chas. Burk's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
and farce of COUSIN SNEIDER.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
200,000 yards
MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERED
HAMBURG INSERTINGS
for skirts, &c., selling at one-half the cost of importation.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS. NOW ON hand several carriages on consignment, which must be sold. Several second-hand at great bargains. All styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

$350 WILL PURCHASE A VICTORIA carriage in excellent order; pole and shafts, platform springs, drop seat for children. Apply at No. 58 Vesey-st.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED FROM HIS HOME IN BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York, March 18, LAWRENCE PALMER, during a fit of insanity; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 35 years old; eyes brown, with a slight film over one; hair black, straight and cut short, complexion florid, beard black; round shouldered, and had on Kentucky jean pants, a knit jacket and black cloth overcoat with velvet collar. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by
CHARLES PALMER, Bedford Station, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.
In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of
DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL
shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.
EDWARD GREERY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.
Sold by all respectable druggists.

MRS. S. A MOODY HAVING TAKEN the store No. 783 Broadway, second floor, opposite A. T. Stewart, is prepared to supply her customers with the self-adjusting
ABDOMINAL CORSETS,
recommended to ladies by eminent members of the faculty.

WANTED.

A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating price and where can be seen.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

NAVIGATION ON NORTH RIVER RESUMED.

The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE, the ST. JOHN and DREW, commence their regular trips to Albany on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

1868.—FIRST TRIP FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—The splendid steamboat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH, landing at ESOPUS, MILTON, MARLBOROUGH, CORNWALL and COZZENS on THURSDAY, March 26, inst. Leaving New-York from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., and will leave New-York regularly thereafter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the same hour.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director
SECOND NIGHT OF LA BELLE HELENE.
THIS EVENING, March 27,
LA BELLE HELENE,
SPLENDID SCENERY,
by Minard Lewis, by the kind permission of T. E. Hayes, Esq.
SUPERB COSTUMES, by Nonon, of Paris, and Toledo, of New-York.
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS by John D. Lundy.
STAGE MACHINERY, by Henry Drew.
EFFECTIVE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA COMPANY combining to give the most complete effect to the representation.
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.
CHARACTERS.
Helene, Queen of Sparta.........Mlle. Tostee
Paris, Prince of Troy.........M. Guffroy
Menelaus, King of Sparta.........Leduc
Agamemnon, King of the Kings.........Duchesne
Calchos, Grand Augur of Jupiter.........Lagriffoul
Achilles, King of Phthotis.........Valter
Ajax I., King of Salamis.........Bendick
Ajax II., King of the Locrians.........Monier
Philocomes, servant of Calchos.........Hamilton
Euthycles, a blacksmith.........Fleury
Slave.........Parrigueur
Orestes.........Mlle. De Yetcourt
Bacchis.........Mlle. Juliani
Lœna.........Mlle. Marguerite
Parthœnis.........Mlle. Mathilde
Courtiers, guards, people, slaves, children, &c.
SATURDAY EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK—LA BELLE HELENE.
NO MATINEE THIS SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 202 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7¼; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
It is respectfully announced that
ROSEDALE,
although in the zenith of its attraction and success, can only be performed
EIGHT NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

IRVING HALL.

FIFTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, AT 8.
PROGRAMME.
Octet, Spohr; Faschingsschwank, Schuman; Quartet, string, B flat, op. 130, Beethoven.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER.

STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
The sale of tickets for the Course of Five Readings only will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY, March 30, commencing at 9 A. M.
Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of on TUESDAY, March 31, and following days, at the same time and place.

BENEFIT OF THE
BOONE FAMILY.
At Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1868. Mrs. ANNA B. BOONE and her four CHILDREN, including Daniel, the youngest orator in the world, will appear at Steinway Hall, assisted by Mme. Marie Abbott, Vocalist; J. R. Thomas, the Vocalist; J. E. Frobisher, the Reader, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

MISS LACOSTE'S RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
DE GARMO'S HALL—5th-av. and 14th-st.,
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AT 8.
Tickets $2, at Hall, Nos. 895, 711, 701, 652, 114 Broadway.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

FRENCH THEATRE.

Reserved seats and boxes for the new opera,
LA BELLE HELENE,
Can be procured at the Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock, by JOHN NORTON POMEROY, LL. D., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., on *Christianity and the Law*. Young men particularly invited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HEIRS AT LAW.—WHEREAS JAMES DETTRICK, late of the town of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln and Province of Ontario, was in or about the year 1825 entitled to the west part of lot No. 23, in the ninth concession of the Township of Binbrook, in the county and Province aforesaid, containing 100 acres, and the same hath since been in the actual possession of one Robert Hughson, who in the year 1843 entered into the possession thereof (the same being then wild and uncultivated) and of parties claiming to be entitled thereto through him. And whereas Jane, the wife of James Hoey, in the Township of Binbrook, in the County of Wentworth in the Province aforesaid, and the said James Hoey did on the 20th day of November, in the year 1866, present their petition under an act of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, entitled "An Act for the Quieting Titles to Real Estate in Upper Canada to the Court of Chancery of the said Province," claiming that the said Jane Hoey is entitled to the said parcel of land under a deed of bargain and sale, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1866, and made between one Tamar Hughson, of the first part, and the said Jane Hoey, of the second part. And whereas the said James Dettrick departed this life in or about October, 1863, unmarried and without issue, and leaving the following real representatives, (that is to say,) the children of Robert, his eldest brother, who died leaving thirteen children him surviving; the children of Jemima, his sister, who died leaving two children her surviving; and the children of Caroline, his sister, who is supposed to be still living. And whereas it is alleged that the persons above named, or their representatives, or some of them, severally reside in or near the said town of St. Catharines, and the towns of Dunnville and Perth, in the said Province of Ontario and in or near the town of Ashtabula, in the State of Ohio, and the town of Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, two of the United States of America. Now, notice is hereby given to the several parties, and to all others having interest in the premises, that if they, or any, or either of them claim any interest therein, they must lodge their claim in writing, stating the particulars thereof, at my chambers in Osgood Hall, in the City of Toronto, on or before the 1st day of May now next ensuing, and serve a copy on the said James Hoey and Jane his wife, or one of them, or on R. R. Waddell, the solicitor of the said claimant, at his office in the City of Hamilton, and on default thereof any claim, right or interest, they, the parties above named, and of each and every of them, at law and in equity, will be forever barred and extinguished.
Given under my hand this 16th day of March, in the year 1868. (Signed) ROBERT J. TURNER,
Referee of Titles.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADON SMITH, committee of estate of SIDNEY SMITH, and the said Sidney Smith against JOHN S. KENNY and CATHARINE KENNY, his wife, and others. In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, made by Samuel Doughty, City Surveyor, dated May, 1834, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot No. 508, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet three inches to the middle line of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thence easterly along said middle line of the block and parallel with Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet three inches to the place of beginning.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867. EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, Executors.
j3-lw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L.I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

GREAT HIT OF G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE.
Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun. Comic tricks. "The" event of the theatrical year.
G. L. FOX.........as.........CLOWN
The great "star" danseuse, Mlle.
RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL.
Mlle. LEAH, Mons. BAPTISTAN.
Grand Skating Scene with Miss
CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
GRAND BALLET. | WITTY BURLESQUE.
FUNNY TRICKS. | GRACEFUL SKATING
GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS | UPROARIOUS FUN.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises 7¾. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, 1868,
will be presented, for the seventy-first time, the
WHITE
FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.
Perfect Acting, New Dances,
Superb Scenery, Delightful Music,
Splendid Effects, Spirited Marches,
Rich Costumes, Increased Orchestra,
Full Chorus, Grand Tableaux.
The piece, pronounced the
BEST AND MOST COSTLY
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
concludes with
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE
OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its
BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION,
AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

DE WALDEN'S NEW COMEDY,
"JOE."
A DECIDED AND POSITIVE SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU, THE GREAT CHARACTERIZER,
IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
NEW SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
AND A SELECTED CAST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND COMBINATION.
Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD and Miss LOUISA BERRY.
THE DOGS OF THE OLD STONE CROSS.
THE SPOILED CHILD.
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week in America of
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
THIS REMARKABLE ANIMAL
RIVALS THE GREATEST HUMAN RIDERS
IN DARING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM!
MR. H. B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
I— BRILLIANT AND VARIED ACTS.
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES
AND COMIC MULES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. BLANCHARD, Miss TERESA BERRY, the wonderful dogs, CARLO and NERO, PEGGY GREEN, DOGS OF THE MILL, LAFITTE, COHITA RONZANTI, JULIA WELTON, &c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Grand orchestra, 100 performers, Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. The first public rehearsal for the fifth and last concert FRIDAY, March 27, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Symphony No. 1, in B flat, Schumann; "Midsummer Night's Dream," (the whole music,) Mendelssohn; Overture, "Freyschütz," Weber. Extra rehearsal tickets, 50 cents. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

GRAND DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN.

"Song of the Letters," 50c.; "Sword of my Father," 40c.; "Tell Him," 40c.; "Grand Valse," 40c.; "Sabre Galop," 35c.; Flute or Violin Arrangements, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.

Song, 30c.; with colored lithograph, 50c.; schottisch, 50c.; galop, 40c. Flute or violin arrangement, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 829 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
ALOIS F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to let on the most reasonable terms at L. P. CUMMINGS', No. 8 Union-square.

WEST SIDE; OR CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE GALOP—Price 40 cents; the best arrangement published. For sale by G. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, A leading soprano, competent and a good reader; salary $150. Address SOPRANO, Box 195 *Times* Office.

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MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are specially prepared, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

THE PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 6 Amity-place, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, Physician and Accoucheur.—Sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced; pleasant rooms, skillful nursing and medical attendance.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Ladies' troubles cured.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which left Liverpool on the 14th at noon, and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Allemannia*.

In the sitting of the French Corps Legislatif, March 13, the discussion on the right of public meeting was continued. In reply to M. JULES SIMON, M. ROUHER expressed himself in the following terms: "The right of meeting such as you desire would be the reëstablishment of clubs. The country can remember the sanguinary agitation which resulted from those institutions. 'The Government is afraid,' you say. Yes, it is so, if you so interpret its patriotic solicitude for the preservation of the tranquility and prosperity of the country. The Government is desirous of maintaining that peace which it alone has assured. You fancy that you represent progress; you only represent a worn-out, antiquated, vanquished opinion. You are behind hand in the darkest pages of our history." (Loud applause.)

A grand banquet was given in Naples, March 13, to Admiral FARRAGUT, Commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, by Admiral PROVANA, Commander of the Second Naval Department. Gens. PETTINENGO and CAVANO, the Prefect, and the principal military, civil, and municipal authorities were present. The greatest cordiality prevailed. The commercial community were organizing another banquet in honor of Admiral FARRAGUT, to be given in the name of the citizens of Naples.

A dispatch from Naples dated March 13, says Mount Vesuvius was again extremely active, the volcano throwing up an enormous quantity of incandescent matter to a great height. Detonations were very loud and frequent, but the flow of lava was not abundant.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Levee—An Incident in the House of Commons—Tone of the Irish Press—Colliers' Strike—Blue Coat Boys' Supper—American Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

Queen's weather allowed a great crowd to gather in St. James' Park on Thursday to see the long line of carriages filled with clouds of lustrous drapery, glittering diamonds, gleaming pearls, and the wondrous beauty of the female aristocracy of England who drove up to one gate of Buckingham Palace, entered, saluted the Queen and her three attendant Princesses, and then drove out by another. The military were dashing up in shabby cabs, the Police, awkward-looking, but strong, and drilled in these Fenian days like soldiers, were out in force. Her Majesty came down from Windsor with two of her daughters, and the Princess of Wales and Princess TECK came from Marlborough House and Kensington. It was a brilliant spectacle, and the people who pay for it very much enjoyed it. The only drawback to any individual felicity was the absence again of the American Envoy, from those same "unavoidable circumstances" which hindered him at the last reception. His Excellency seems to have put them on in the morning, and not been able to change them. I saw a very nice pair in the window of a Court tailor in Pall-Mall, the same day, with the whole suit—a maroon coat of Quaker cut, with steel buttons, an embroidered white silk waistcoat, such as they wear in the old comedies, and a long, straight three-edged sword, good for sticking. The "unavoidable circumstances" include a cocked hat, a bag wig, silk stockings and shoes with large steel buckles. In such a guise, or by making of yourself such a guy, you can be permitted to perform kow-tow to British Majesty, when not forbidden by the Constitution, or the higher law of an act of Congress in such case made and provided.

The West End tradesmen are delighted—the dressmakers are worked nearly to death with the requirements of the season. It is very wonderful and very impressive to see the splendor of this great world when it gathers about the majesty of England. Buckingham Palace is an ugly, gloomy pile, but there is room enough to avoid the scandalous brushes and scrambles of the drawing-rooms of the neighboring Palace of St. James, whose floors used to be covered with the *débris* of torn and trampled tulle, laces, feathers and jewelry. But an unhappy Republic, which knows nothing of the civilizing and refining influences of a court and aristocracy—whose representative even is shut out by "unavoidable circumstances" from its benefits and enjoyments, cannot be expected to appreciate such blessings.

It may gratify your fair readers to know how the Queen and Princesses were dressed. I have, therefore, the honor to inform them, by permission of the Court milliners, that,

The Queen wore a black moire antique dress with train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of opals and diamonds over a long white crape lisse veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooch of opals and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia. The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat of white silk, with bouffants of tulle veiled in silver and fastened with knots of black and gold edged with silver fringe; a tunique Marie Antoinette, and corsage of white poult de soie trimmed with silver and volants of fine Brussels lace; a train of black poult de soie edged with gold and silver fringe; head-dress—diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments—pearls and diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, the Order of Catherine of Prussia, and the Danish Order. Princess CHRISTIAN wore a train of white moire antique trimmed with Honiton lace, a petticoat of white silk trimmed with tulle and Honiton lace and bunches of white roses; head dress—diadem and feathers; ornaments—necklace and stomacher of diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert and Portuguese. Princess LOUISE wore a train of white satin, with petticoat of tulle over silk, handsomely trimmed with roulies of satin and fringe; head-dress—velvet bands ornamented with diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments—diamonds, Victoria Order and Order of Isabel. The prevailing style of head-dress consisted of bandeaux Louis XV., with a modification of the chignon and flowers, plumes and veils.

AN INCIDENT IN PARLIAMENT.

A droll incident occurred soon after the opening of the House of Commons on Thursday. At a previous sitting a member had called the attention of the Government to some rabid sedition in a speech of one of the Orange parsons, at a "no surrender" meeting near Dublin—matter quite as bad as that prosecuted in the *News* or *Irishman*. Mr. BENEWICK thought he could turn the tables by also calling attention to a passage in the speech of Father LAVELLE, at the banquet given to him some weeks ago at the Dublin Rotunda—and this is what he got by it. He said:

"Mr. LAVELLE was reported to have spoken as follows: 'In the face of the system of legislation, which he could only designate as a reign of terror, the fact that so many men were not afraid to meet in that room showed that Ireland was not dead, but sleeping. He laid it down on the word of a priest that resistance to authority, under such circumstances, was never condemned by the Catholic Church. [Tremendous cheers.] So far from condemning people honestly standing up against unjust authority, the Church of God in her mercy and wisdom bestowed upon them her blessing. [Deafening cheers.] He would never furl his flag until the day when it waved over a free and emancipated people.'"

The question whether the Attorney-General would prosecute for the use of such language was answered by loud laughter.

TONE OF THE IRISH PRESS.

The assault upon the Irish Church Establishment in Parliament calls out bitter comments from the Irish Protestant Press, and will excite an intense feeling in the more Protestant portions of Ireland; but the English secular Press is nearly unanimous on the subject. It is the one measure for which they are ready, in which they are united, and in regard to which they see no insuperable difficulties. Thus the *Pall-Mall Gazette* says:

"It is a 'sentimental' grievance; in other words, it is an insult, felt as such, and directed at the most sensitive part of the human mind; an insult to religious feeling; the sort of insult which, if offered to Hindoos or Mohammedans, would make our Indian Empire worth perhaps a month's purchase. And all this is patent and notorious, and has been so for generations. So long as the Irish Church stands, we shall be precisely in this position. Every unpopular act which we may do, no matter how good our intentions may be, or how honestly we may desire to promote the true interests of Ireland by it, will be met by the taunt of hypocrisy. Your justice, it will be said, is all a pretence; look at the Irish Church. If you really were just it would be permitted to exist no longer. The destruction of the Established Church in Ireland is an indispensable preliminary to all real Irish reforms. Is is a pledge absolutely necessary to be given of our sincerity in professing good intentions toward Ireland. The only arguments upon the subject which were brought forward or even glanced at the other night were these three. First, the Irish Church is only an insult to the people—a mere outrage to their feelings: it does not touch their pockets. This argument we merely state. Secondly, the Protestants would not like its abolition. To this we reply that justice must be done to all parties, regardless of what they like or dislike. Thirdly, and this is the great argument, there is a difficulty in saying what is to be done with the money. The answer to this might appropriately enough be given in the words of the Apostle, 'Thy money perish with thee.' The important thing is to abolish the Church, to do away with an institution which is a standing insult to one nation and a monument of the injustice of the other."

But there is no hurry about the money. It will fall in slowly on the death of present incumbents, and it will be years before any considerable amount will need to be disposed of. And it matters little what is done with it so that it be equitably expended for the general welfare.

The truth is that with respect to this whole Irish question, Her Majesty's Opposition is in a very awkward position. Their own neglect of all measures for the relief and pacification of Ireland has been too long and too recent to allow them to complain of a little delay by the present Government. Then they do not want a dissolution. It would cost far more than it would come to. Mr. GLADSTONE is as willing to postpone matters as Mr. DISRAELI. So, except with the Radicals, there is no heart in the debate, and no earnestness in pressing for a solution of the difficulty. If peace can be maintained with the great Powers, and especially with America, Ireland can be held as now, by suspension of *habeas corpus*, for the convenience of both political parties. When a Reform House of Commons is elected, it will be time enough for the new Premier to see what he will do with it.

A COLLIERS' STRIKE.

There is a great strike of the colliers of South Lancashire, some 25,000 in number. The owners propose a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. The men will submit to a reduction of 10 per cent., and have made their arrangements to stand out until their terms are granted. So much the better for the great iron works on the Continent. The Prussians have decided to make their own iron-clads. England must educate and organize her industry, or it is beaten.

BLUE COAT BOYS' SUPPER.

Once a week during Lent the blue-coat boys of Christ's Hospital have a "public supping," according to their rules of the founder, on bread, cheese, and beer, in the great hall of the Gothic edifice, near Newgate. A few nights ago the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Duke of Cambridge, were present at one of these Lenten suppings, which was conducted with curious antique ceremonies. The Duke of Cambridge, as President of the hospital, having taken the place assigned him on the dais, with the Prince of Wales on his right hand, and the Princess on his left, the boys sang the Old Hundredth Psalm to an accompaniment on the grand organ. The prayers and lessons usual on such occasions were next read by one of the Grecians, three taps being given before each with a wooden hammer on a table to enjoin silence among the boys, according to custom. A hymn and anthem followed, and then the boys sat down to supper, which lasted about half an hour, and while it was being discussed the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Treasurer, walked round the tables. Supper over, the remnants of the meal were collected in baskets, and borne away on the shoulders of some of the older boys, the whole 750, those carrying baskets among the rest, presenting the curious spectacle in couples before the dais, and making an obeisance to the Royal visitors. The National Anthem, accompanied by the organ, was then sung with the effect by the whole of the pupils, at the conclusion of which three enthusiastic cheers were given—first for the President, next for the Prince, and hardly, with extraordinary vigor, for the Princess. The whole scene is heightened in effect by the quaint mediæval costume of the boys, long blue coat coming to the ankles, with a leather belt, leather breeches, and yellow stockings. They have a flat cap but never wear it, going in the streets Summer and Winter bareheaded. Any change in this costume would upset the British Constitution, for the enjoyment of which the Irish are said to pay, more or less directly, a yearly rent of some six millions of pounds sterling.

LIBEL ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

While Lord STANLEY is saying kind things about America, and the New-York Press is giving a banquet to Mr. DICKENS, and NEWMAN HALL delivers lectures, and gets up deputations in the cause of peace, I regret to see in a Liberal organ, of the largest circulation in England, a very hard libel on the bigoted officers of the United States Army. Speaking of the facilities with which the American War Secretary has been able to make the organization of the army "fairly bristle with Radicalism," it gives the following reason for the alleged sympathy of American officers with the policy of Congress, and their willingness to punish the Southern people. It says:

"The quiet social avoidance of these officers by the aristocracy, however defeated, Southerners using them to aid quick, and has made them ready, not only to disarm these like people, but to humiliate them by enforcing on them negro suffrage and ascendancy."

Is it possible to libel brave and honorable men more grossly, than by ascribing to them the meanest and most ungenerous motives and feelings? A writer ought to have better ground for such an accusation than what he might be able to find in the depths of his own consciousness. MONADNOCK.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Right of Holding Public Meetings in France—The French Independent Press and Its Calumniators—Another Imperial Manifesto—Relations of Turkey and America—The Eastern Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday March 13, 1868.

The discussion of the *projet de loi* on public meetings was opened yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, by M. GARNIER PAGES, who delivered an energetic speech against the measure. Before noticing the points made by him, let me state that the bill was originally introduced in the Chamber this time twelve months, and was referred for examination to a committee of which Baron MERCIER was President. Their report was not presented until the 12th of June, and since that time solitude importance seemed to be attached to it by either the Government or the Opposition, that the impression had become general that it would be withdrawn. In truth it is now only brought forward in order that the promises contained in the Imperial letter of the 19th of January may be technically fulfilled, and that like the Press law, it may serve as a block to any substantial concessions in the future.

The objections taken by M. GARNIER PAGES to the measure may be thus briefly summed up. The bill excludes from the privilege of exemption from preliminary authorization, meetings held for the discussion of political or religious subjects. It exacts for authorization to hold a public meeting in a commune, the signature of seven persons, who are to be held responsible for what passes at it—a condition which, he maintained, was impossible to realize, for no one would consent to accept such a responsibility. Then again supposing the meeting to be constituted, the law gives to a Commissary of Police the power of instantly dispersing it, without obliging him to give an explanation of his motives to any one. By the twelfth article the dipriv ation of electoral rights is established as a punishment, so that it may happen that a candidate having presented himself, and a Commissary of Police having taken a note of the expressions used by him, he may, within the following forty-eight hours, be brought before the tribunals and deprived of his electoral rights, even before the election takes place. By the fourteenth article the Prefects of Police in Paris, as well as in the departments, are authorized to adjourn all meetings which do not suit them, and even Mayors have the right to consent or arbitrarily refuse their authorization to such reunions. Against all this M. PAGES protested:

"Believe me," he said, in conclusion, "that all governments live on concessions, and that all governments are ruined by resistance to the progress exacted by the necessities of their time. You believe that you are introducing a modification in the severity of our legislation in regard to public meetings. It is my belief that (involuntarily, no doubt,) it is neither more nor less than a trap which you are contriving for those who desire to offer themselves as candidates at the next election. I therefore declare to you that I shall vote against your law unless it undergoes a thorough alteration."

This was the only speech delivered on the bill yesterday. In the early part of the day the Chamber was occupied in secret session with two demands for authorization by the Procurer-General of the Imperial Court of Paris to prosecute the *Situation* newspaper and *Figaro*, for grave offences committed against the Legislative Body. The authorizations were granted. The discussion on the law on public meetings is being again proceeded with to-day.

CALUMNIES AGAINST THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

The *Liberté* of last evening comes out with a fresh batch of exposures in connection with the charges trumped up against the independent Press of Paris by Messieurs KERVEGUEN and CASSAGNAC. The first result of the publication of the Varenne documents by the *Pays*, was the discovery that at the period when it was asserted that the *Liberté* and the *Avenir National* were implicated in the discreditable and unpatriotic acts imputed to them, neither of these journals was in existence. Now it turns out that at the date of letters Nos. 6 and 20 of the Varenne correspondence, both professing to be signed by M. RATTAZZI as Minister, that statesman was not in office. The dates of the two letters are: March, 1853, and June, 1865. The RATTAZZI administration was turned out of office in October, 1862, and was substituted by the MINGHETTI Cabinet, to which succeeded that of Gen. LA MARMORA, which lasted from September, 1864, to June, 1866. Consequently, not having belonged to either one or other of these Cabinets, M. RATTAZZI could not have been a Minister from November, 1862, to June, 1866. Nothing can therefore be more complete and overwhelming than the defeat of this audacious conspiracy against the independent Press. Even the clerical journals, in one of which the calumnies originated, are compelled to admit the utter failure of their authors to prove anything which implies even a shadow of suspicion against its conductors. The demand for authorization to prosecute M. DE KERVEGUEN will be presented either to-day or to-morrow to the Chamber. As to the *Pays* and its editors, they are protected against legal consequences by the pledge which they took care to extort from the accused journals previous to the publication of the Varenne correspondence.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

I mentioned to you recently that there was some talk of the probable issue of another plebiscite. The semi-official journals, though they did not confirm, gave a sort of countenance to the rumor. The *Bien-Avisé* has come out with a formal contradiction of it, but to compensate for the disappointment, gives us another piece of intelligence, which will be received with almost as much interest.

"What we believe to be nearer the truth," it says, "is that the political world will be shortly placed in possession of a publication of the gravest interest, which, under an historical form, will retrace each and all of the solemn acts on which repose at present the political rights of France as well as those of the national dynasty which it has adopted. In their imposing ensemble, these acts are at once the titles of the Imperial dynasty and the archives of the national will, which for six and ninety years, far from ever belying itself, has from period to period pronounced itself with more energy and éclat."

In regard to their announcement thus ambiguously and pompously put forth, it may be observed that no time could be worse chosen for a manifesto of this kind. The large promises and small performances of the new Press law, and I think I may also assume the unsatisfactory character of the proposed law on public meetings, seem opposed to the opportuneness of such a publication. Unless it be a document like the letter of the 19th of January, foreshadowing further concessions and reforms, which I do not think probable, it will not have much effect upon the approaching general election which it is no doubt intended to influence.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Journal des Villes et Campagnes* announces that diplomatic relations between FUAD PACHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte, and Mr. MORRIS, representative of the United States at Constantinople, have been suspended, and gives the following explanation of the cause of the interruption:

"It appears," it says, "that in April, 1867, Mr. MORRIS deemed it useful to address to the United States Government a report on the condition of the Sultan's health and its causes. We read this report at the time in the American journals, and we remember that very clear allusion was made in it to the reports which prevailed for a short time at Constantinople in regard to the mental state of His Highness, and which since have not been confirmed. The report of Mr. MORRIS found its way into the collection of diplomatic documents which is distributed to the American Congress, and it is that which has aroused the susceptibilities of FUAD PACHA. Mr. MORRIS has declined the responsibility of this publication, and has resigned his Government. But diplomatic relations are not the less suspended between FUAD PACHA and the Minister of the United States."

If the above statement be correct it is impossible not to feel mortified at the blundering which it betrays in the management of the State Department at Washington. Mr. MORRIS would hardly have forwarded such a rumor to the Department without marking his communication "private." But even if he had not done so, those having charge of the diplomatic correspondence ought to have known better than to publish it. Imagine what a broil our diplomatic relations would soon be in if all the sensation rumors prevailing in the different European capitals were to be set down by our Ministers for the delectation of Mr. SEWARD and his subordinates and then published for the benefit of the country at large.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An important incident has just taken place in the discussions of the Hungarian delegation on the military budget, and which defines the course which Austria means to pursue in the event of Russia seeking to carry out her projects in regard to Turkey. Councillor DE FALKE, speaking for the Government, declared that it was impossible for Austria to preserve a passive attitude in the double event of armed demonstrations on the part of a few Christian insurgents, subjects of the Sultan, and of the active and single intervention of any Power in the affairs of Turkey.

In the meanwhile there is no question as to the continued activity of preparation which prevails in Servia, in view of the eventualities to which the above declarations point. Officers have been sent by the Austrian Government to the Lower Danube to investigate the facts, and their reports coincide with the previous statements which reached here, to the effect that the military organization of that country was in a very advanced state, and that large depots of artillery and ammunition had been formed, so that in case of the outbreak of hostilities Servia would be prepared to support the promises which she has made to Russia.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The impeachment proceedings in Washington are watched with marked interest by the French journals. Most of them take very correct views on the subject. The little disturbance caused by the event in our streets, and the tendency which the price of gold has exhibited to decline instead of rise, are indications to them of the degree of importance attached to it by the country. "How happy you are to have a Government which can stand such shocks," said a prominent Deputy to me yesterday; "there can be no better evidence that your political system is based on correct and durable principles."

THE VISIT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON TO BERLIN.

The journals continue to speculate on the object of the visit of Prince NAPOLEON to the Prussian capital. Notwithstanding the assertions of the semi-official organs to the contrary, the impression prevails that it had a serious political motive. As a counterblast to the inferences drawn from it, a rumor has been started from St. Petersburg that the Emperor NAPOLEON has promised to pay the Czar a visit in that city in June next. It is stated here to-day that after his departure from Berlin, Prince NAPOLEON will visit Vienna, Pesth, Belgrade and Bucharest, and will return to France by Constantinople and the Mediterranean, so that in the round he is making we shall have fresh subject of speculation for the sensation mongers.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Last Night at the Old Quarters—Address by the President—Speeches by the Members—Farewell Songs and Supper.

The members of the Union League Club met for the last time yesterday evening at their old clubrooms, Union-square, prior to their leaving for their new quarters in Twenty-sixth-street. The clubrooms were crowded. The President of the Club, Mr. JOHN JAY, opened the proceedings by reading the history of the Club and its "memories of the past," and was much applauded at the close of his reading.

Mr. ISAAC E. BAILEY followed, and reviewed the history of the war controversy—the dangerous apathy of MCCLELLAN, with the vigor and perseverance of GRANT, who won safety for the country out of the disasters which preceded his action—the gallant, the persevering, the persistent GRANT. [Cheers.] We have stored away in our hearts, he said, a gratitude for that man which can never die. Mr. BAILEY spoke in terms much less complimentary of President JOHNSON, and concluded by saying that, however its members might differ in minor political points, the members of the Club were undivided in the desire to sustain its glorious record—a record which would be written in the future, as in the past, one of unswerving faithfulness to the country and of unselfish integrity to the people.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE congratulated the Club on its bright promise of a future vigorous life. He said he had just returned from a visit to Washington, where he had met the man who, it was reported, could not talk, but who, he found, could talk when it pleased him, and talk to the purpose, too. He had said to him, and he had said it honestly, no man would doubt, that he wished at this time that public interest had centered on some other man than himself. He did not wish it inferred from this that he was not keenly alive to the honor done him, nor did he wish to seek credit for self-sacrifice. He had no reason to talk of sacrifice; he had made none, from the first moment that he had taken a part in the great struggle; his every effort had been fully acknowledged, and he had been the recipient of favors, more, he believed, than he had fairly earned. This was the honest man, Mr. DODGE continued, who had fairly won the people's affection. This is the man that Providence had raised up, in every way fitted for President of the United States, [great cheering,] and President he would be, with God's help; and to this end the Union League pledged all its strength and purpose. [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ spoke of the readiness with which the League came to the assistance of the country in its financial difficulties during the war. In the crisis of the country's fate, he said, the Club had more to do in establishing the financial position of the Government than ever was acknowledged or ever could be known. Mr. SCHULTZ then spoke of the future of the Club; its members were now 1,000 strong; it was going to change its base. One of the many and great objects of its future labors would be to aid in saving the country from the agitation of involving matters of finance and trash in the issues of their party. Commerce, banking and currency must be kept out of politics.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS narrated why he became a member of the Club, and said that there were only two occasions during his membership on which he regretted his relationship; one was when a fellow member of the Club offered himself and was accepted as bondsman for the arch-traitor, JEFFERSON DAVIS. The other day when one of its members said that Union soldiers should lie side by side with the rebel dead, that man he considered was the most sublime political trimmer in the country.

Slight applause followed the allusion to Mr. GREELEY and Gen. FOSTER.

Mr. ROBT. H. M. CANDY offered a vote of thanks to the President for his history of the Club, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. THOS. H. VAN BUREN delivered a most eloquent address, which was warmly applauded. He said that notwithstanding the clouds which still hung over affairs and somewhat shadowed their aspect, peace, smiling peace, would soon be with us, and permanent peace, for it would be one based upon justice and freedom. The sword was about to fall, cutting through the very bone and marrow of treason. Treason would indeed at last be made odious. [Applause.]

Judge CULVER spoke in a most happy strain, giving his late experience in electioneering in New-Hampshire, and his earlier experience in South America during the war.

Mr. GREELEY, who was recognized in the hall, was lustily called for, and his appearance loudly greeted. He spoke in flattering terms of the past career of the Club and of the bright promise of its future usefulness. They had done a good work, if they had done no other, in making patriotism respectable and fashionable; and he hoped they would continue to do their best to eradicate from the corrupt practices that mildew and befoul our public institutions.

The Anderson Glee Club sang several patriotic songs. After several other brief addresses, the members adjourned to supper, after giving three hearty cheers for the old club rooms on Union-square.

PERILS OF THE HOUR.

A Lecture by Andrew H. H. Dawson.

Last evening Mr. ANDREW H. H. DAWSON delivered a lecture on the "Perils of the Hour" at Sawyer's Rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn.

He commenced by saying that the political heavens were overcast with anxiety, apprehension and gloom, and it was our duty to consider what should be done to save our country from the perils which threaten to engulf it. In this connection the aims of political parties were inevitably impressed upon our minds. Parties were the legitimate offspring of every Government. They had flourished in Governments of all forms. The history of Republics was the same, and especially the history of the successes and reverses and the rise and fall of parties. All political parties pretended to be governed by principles of political economy, but the facts proved that in many instances they did not come up to their professions. The speaker then touched upon the exchequer of a Government, and said that wherever there was money that might be stolen, there would be found thieves to steal. It might be necessary to watch the watchers, and it took the party out of power to do that faithfully; hence parties are indispensable. [Cheers.] In a government no party could rise above its responsibility. To illustrate the truth of this philosophy, he would call attention to the fact that the great lords of all nations are generally done by the minority. Parties created the history of a country. It was proverbial that the people are too easily led by demagogues. A storm was now brewing, and had been brewing for the past twelve months. We had seen the flash of the lightning in the political atmosphere from Maine to California. He was not prepared to deny that our perils were attributable alone to political party. All the old parties that existed in this country anterior to the war had passed away. Those that now occupy the political arena were those who wish to retain in their hands political power. The speaker recounted some of the blunders made by parties. We sometimes saw good men on the wrong as well as the right side of vital questions that affected the welfare of humanity. We were not always sure that those who advocated truth were actuated by better principles than those that actuated their antagonists. But in politics as well as war, it was useless to aim to make proselytes by fire or sword. He then proceeded to examine the measures of party leaders. Every word that he should utter would be an expression of his solemn conviction of conscience, not in malice, but in sorrow. The pet project of the Radical Party was universal suffrage. In early childhood the African was his (the speaker's) playmate; in manhood he was a servant of his household, and his household was his servant's protection. The African was now his fellow citizen. The gift of suffrage was given to the black man of the South who was not educated, while at the North where he was educated the right of voting was withheld from him. He claimed that this distinction would prejudice the negroes of the South against their white neighbors. The giving of the right of suffrage to the uneducated negro would inevitably inaugurate a war of races. There was no sincerity in the Radical advocacy for the African. [Cheers.] Affection was the offspring of reciprocal sympathy. Who could be more unlike than the Puritan and the African? The Puritan was educated, the African was illiterate. The Puritan anticipated the future; the African pointed to the present. The Puritan imagines he was born to rule; the African asserts that he was born to be ruled; one is thoughtful, the other is thoughtless; the one is progressive, the other is retrogressive; one impulsive, the other repulsive; one was miserly, the other a spendthrift; one worshiped God, the other gold. [Cheers.] His object was not to make the Puritan feel but to make the African think. The African would soon see that the former did not mean all that he said. Mr. DAWSON then proceeded to consider why it was the negro had been so favored by the Puritan, and believed that when the former tendered the latter his respect he did not mean to make good his professions. As long as the Yankee could make use of the negro he would fawn upon him, and he would warn the African race to beware of the political machinations that now beset them. [Cheers.] He denied that God created the black man to vote. God created monkeys, and coralline, and serpents, but not to vote. He created rocks, too, but not to swim. Whenever we endowed the negro with universal suffrage the downfall of the Government would commence. Suffrage was a political privilege, and a wise Government should beware how it gave suffrage away. The only solid basis upon which a Government can rest was wisdom and virtue. That Republic would be false to itself that failed to give ignorance enlightenment. Make intelligence the basis of suffrage and then say to the tottering crowns of Europe i. at Liberty loves light. Mind ranks muscle. He would say put the Constitution into no man's custody who did not know when it was assailed and how to defend it. [Cheers.] It had just cost us a million of lives and millions of treasure to settle what a dozen words inserted in the Constitution could have easily accomplished. The history of the past was a solemn lesson for the future. Could lovers of liberty afford to lose what had been gained by the war? Was it not our sworn duty to look at our foundations of Government and see to it that they have made more durable? The ballot has a power, and it should not be given into the hands of illiterate Africans. And why was it given into their hands in such hot haste? Why was the negro made an ignorant voter before an intelligent white? For what purpose was it done? The Radicals said that the negro fought for the Union, and for that reason he was entitled to vote. If such a deduction were legitimate, it should be logical. The speaker then proceeded to argue that the premises of the Radicals were not history, nor their deductions logical. More than half of the negroes who fought were in the army of the Confederates. Those of them who did fight in the Union army were compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. [Cheers.] The negro did not fight for the Union, but for hog, hominy, bacon and beans. [Cheers.] If justice demanded that the negro should be allowed to vote because he fought for the Union, then the negro who fought on the other side and against the Union should not be allowed to vote. If patriotism was a qualification for suffrage and service in the army, why was not suffrage given to the red man of the West? He did not see why the black men who fought in the Confederate army should not be put on the same footing with the white men, like Gen. WADE HAMPTON, who fought on that side. The speaker then alluded to the position of naturalized citizens who bore arms in the Union army, and thought they, too, should have a right to vote. He next spoke of those characteristics of the negro which, he claimed, totally unfitted him to hold office, and dwelt at some length on the disastrous effects it would entail upon the finances of the country, to place people in position who would never consent to vote for measures which would take money from their own pockets.

The audience, which included a large number of ladies, appeared well pleased with the effort of the lecturer, and, at intervals, favored him with hearty applause.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.—At 6:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the Bohemian glass works of LEWIS MEYZER, on the second floor of No. 41 Mercer-street, resulting in a damage of $500; covered by insurance. At 9 o'clock a second fire occurred in the shoe store of LEWIS WENITH, at No. 14 Rector-street, resulting in a damage of $400; fully insured in the Hamilton Company. Mr. EHRICH, who occupied No. 12 as a jewelry store, sustained a loss of $200 by water. The building, owned by Mrs. MCCREA, was damaged to the extent of $400. Origin of the fire unknown.

[Advertisement.]

That bank at Scituate, R. I., could not have been robbed had the cashier's house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph; he would have had ample time to create an alarm that would have caused the burglars to skedaddle. E. HOLMES, No. 207 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A COOL HEAD.—A cool head is next to a warm heart, a thing much to be desired. To keep a cool head, and also to adorn that very important member, no advice will be found more reliable to act upon than that which counsels the purchase of a Spring Hat at KNOX'S well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.

New styles first-class furniture at KELLY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin.....March 28...New-York.....Liverpool.
Columbia.....March 28...New-York.....Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Peruvian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, 1 to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P.M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 2:30, 4:30 6:30, and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails, Way.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.....1:30 P. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 26—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅝ for money and the account.
American securities open at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....72¾
Erie Railway Shares.....45
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....89¼

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 26.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds open at 73¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 26—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is firm, and the sales of the day will probably reach 12,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¼d.
Middling Orleans.....10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged, but Corn is firm at 42s. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat —1s. 1d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 1s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 2s. 3d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 37s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Beef, 120s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Cheese, 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 3s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina; 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ⅌ cwt. Yellow, 44s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ⅌ ton for thin obiong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, March 26—1:20 P. M.

Consols 93¾ for money and the account.
American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:
United States Five-twenties.....72¾
Erie Shares.....45¾
Illinois Centrals.....89¾

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 26—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, though prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Corn, 43s. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ⅌ cental for California White and 12s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 37s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Cheese, 56s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon is up 3d., and is now quoted at 43s. 9d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady, without any change in the prices.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores are dull. Sugar quiet and steady at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 26.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady, and Standard White is quoted at 44 francs ⅌ bbl.

LONDON, Thursday, March 26—5 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅝@93¾ for money and the account.
American securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72¾@73¼
Erie Railway shares.....45¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....89¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 26—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 73¼@73½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 26—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, to arrive.....10¾d.
Middling Uplands, on the spot.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes strong. Corn, 42s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western, and 43s. for Yellow. Wheat for California White, and 1s. 1d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 2s. 2d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 37s. ⅌ barrel for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Market unchanged.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, March 26.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the past week £151,000.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 26.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT dull and quiet at a decline of 1c@1½c.: No. 1 Regular, $2 42; No. 2, $2 41. No. 3 firm at $1 90½. CORN steady; New quiet at 61c.@61½c.; Fresh, 83c.@83½c.; No. 1 quiet at 83¼c.@84c. OATS quiet and steady at 37½c.@37¾c. for Regular, and 39c.@39½c. for Fresh. RYE firm; 2 Fresh, $1 35. BARLEY unsettled at $2 35 for No. 2. PORK less active but firm; Mess nominal at $24; Prime Mess steady at $21; Extra Prime, $19. Sweet Pickled HAMS—Choice City, 15c.; Country, 14½c.; Cumberland Middles, 15c.; Short Rib, 12½c.; loose Rough Sides, 12c. LARD dull at 15c. LIVE HOGS active and firm at an advance of 10c.@15c., ranging from $3@$9 37½. BEEF CATTLE active and firm for best grades: good to choice Steers, $8@$8 50. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 4,800